

Arthur Miall

18 Bouverie St. E.C.

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 977.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.  
STAMPED ..... 8d.

**WILLESDEAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.**  
TUESDAY NEXT 26th) Rev J. FLEMING, of Kentish-town, at 8 p.m. Rev W. BROCK, of Hampstead, at 6½ p.m. Frequent trains from all parts to Edgware-road Station, Upper Kilburn one mile from the Chapel. Tea provided. Christian Friends are earnestly invited.

## ALBERTLAND, NEW ZEALAND. SPECIAL SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.

A communication having been received from New Zealand, to the effect that the FREE LAND GRANTS are likely to cease in the coming Autumn, persons desirous of securing THE 40-ACRE LAND GRANT, AT ALBERTLAND, are informed that these can only be obtained through the above Association.

For further particulars, apply pre-paid to JOHN BRAME, Jan., 1, Ely-place, Holborn, London, E.C.

### SHIPS SAIL EVERY MONTH.

A large party is organising to sail on 29th of August next, to be accompanied by Mr. J. BRAME, the General Manager of the Association.

The matchless Clipper Ship VICTORY, A 1 twelve years, 2,400 tons, whose last voyage was seventy-two days, has been specially chartered for the August party.

**SIXTEEN HUNDRED and TWENTY-ONE POUNDS** were COLLECTED at the ANNUAL DINNER of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, on APRIL 17th. The Committee are still in urgent need of more than TWO THOUSAND POUNDS for the usual expenses of the year.

Donations and Subscriptions will be received by the following bankers:—Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; the London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Branch; Sir C. Scott and Co., Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street; also by the Treasurer, Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., St. John's Lodge, Regent's-park; by Mr. J. W. Goodfellow, clerk to the Committee, at the Hospital, and by the Collector, Mr. C. Buck, 23, Paternoster-row, E.C.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, MAIFLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.

Instituted May 10, 1758.

For Children from any part of the Kingdom.  
TREASURER—H. E. GURNEY, Esq.

THIRTY-FIVE ORPHANS will be admitted into the above Institution in October.

Forms to fill up may be obtained of the Secretary. The application should be accompanied by a stamped envelope containing the name and address of the person requiring the information. Contributions are very earnestly solicited.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

82, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

## THE LATE MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

### THE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

#### COMMITTEE.

Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.  
P. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P.  
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Charles Williams, Esq.  
Mr. Castleden, 2, Bancroft-road, Stepney.  
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F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

Those who are familiar with the brief but active career of the late Mr. Wilks know that he was unceasing in his advocacy of Liberal principles, and that he placed his rare and noble powers of speech at the disposal of the public movements in which he was interested, with a total disregard of his own health or pecuniary interests. For example, last year—a year somewhat eventful in the history of our relations with America—he delivered scores of public addresses at the meetings of the Emancipation Society without remuneration. Mr. Wilks having unhappily died without being able to make an adequate provision for his widow and children, and their claims upon the generous feeling of Reformers being so unquestionable, the above committee has been formed in the hope that a considerable fund may be raised for their benefit. Subscriptions may be forwarded to William Hargreaves, Esq., the treasurer, 84, Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde Park, or to the hon. secretary, 65, Fleet-street. The first list of subscriptions will be published in a few days.

## CARLISLE HOUSE.

### PORTER AND MIALL.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,  
26, Carlisle-terrace, Foxley-road, Kensington.  
Within easy distance of Railway Communication to all parts

MR. ABBOTT has been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, to SELL by AUCTION at the GEORGE INN, NOTTINGHAM, on TUESDAY, the 2nd of August, 1864, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, in One Lot, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the cause of Martin v. Martin, the Valuable FREEHOLD HOUSE PROPERTY and EXTENSIVE PREMISES in WHEELER GATE, NOTTINGHAM, comprising a substantial Dwelling house and Chemist's Shop, with a commanding front, in the occupation of Mr. Harrison; the extensive House and Premises, large Offices, and Board-rooms occupied by the Nottingham Waterworks Company; and also the Stabling, Carriage-house and Warehouse in the occupation of Messrs. Pott and Neale, auctioneers and surveyors.

The Property may be viewed by permission of the Tenants and printed particulars, with lithographed Plans and Conditions of Sale, may be had gratis of Messrs. Parker, Rooke, and Parkers, solicitors, 17, Bedford-row, W.C.; of Mr. William Clarke, solicitor, 29, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.; of Messrs. Hine and Evans, architects, Nottingham; at the George Inn, Nottingham; and of the Auctioneer, 26, Bedford-row, W.C. and Eynesbury, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, who will forward the particulars by post if required by letter to do so.

J. A. BUCKLEY, Chief Clerk.

Parker, Rooke, and Parkers, 17, Bedford-row, W.C.,  
Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

**A FURNISHED HOUSE** to be LET for a MONTH, within two minutes' walk of the Forest-hill Station on the Croydon and Crystal Palace Railway, containing three sitting and five bed-rooms (six beds). The dining-room opens into a lovely garden of more than an acre, retired and shady, and commanding a magnificent view. Two good servants will be left, and the garden kept in order. Terms, seven guineas per week.

Apply to E. Y., "Nonconformist" Office, 18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

**FORSYTH'S TEMPERANCE HOTELS.**  
FORSYTH'S "COBDEN" HOTEL, 87, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW, Central, Elegantly Furnished, Commodious, and Perfectly Ventilated. Also FORSYTH'S HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

## IMPERIAL HOTEL, SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The attention of English and Foreign Tourists visiting Dublin is respectfully invited to the advantages which this extensive Establishment affords in its good accommodation and moderate charges. It is centrally situated, in one of the finest streets in Europe, directly opposite the General Post Office, and within a few minutes' drive of all the railway and packet stations, Phoenix Park, Zoological and Botanic Gardens, &c., &c. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, with separate Dining, Coffee, and Smoking Rooms all on the first floor. The fixed charge of 1s. is made for attendance, which includes all gratuities to servants.

**STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS,** and every requisite for the Counting house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

**TO DRAPERS.**—To be DISPOSED of, an ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, now doing over 2,000l. a year, at a good profit, capable of immediate increase, in a large and thriving neighbourhood three miles from the City. Terms moderate.

Apply to John Gower and Son, Drapers' Valuers, 64, Broad-street, E.C.

**BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS** to be DISPOSED of, at CARDIFF. The Premises consist of Good Shop, House, and Loft, &c., for Manufacturing, and are situated in the best position in the Town. A large sale and bespoke trade can be done.

Apply, "Crispin," Nonconformist Office, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C. The advertiser would change positions with a fellow-tradesman from another town.

**DR. J. W. KEYWORTH,** late Lecturer on Physiology at Sydenham College, Birmingham, has a VACANCY for a RESIDENT MEDICAL PUPIL. He must be well educated, of gentlemanly habits, and of Nonconformist principles. The highest references, professional and otherwise, will be furnished.

Apply to Dr. Keyworth, Birmingham.

**TO BRITISH SCHOOL TEACHERS.**—WANTED, A FEMALE TEACHER, for a MIXED VILLAGE SCHOOL, who can teach on the British System well, a Good Needlewoman, and capable of instructing the children in Singing. A member of a Congregational Church will be preferred. Salary, 25l. per annum and an unfurnished house.

Application to be made immediately to Mr. Richard P. King, South Stoke, near Wallingford, Berks. Good Testimonials will be required.

**EDUCATION.**—A GOVERNESS PUPIL is Required, for One or Two Years, in a LADIES' SCHOOL, near London, where the number of Pupils is limited. Although not an absolute requirement, one who has been trained in a public school preferred. She will receive instruction in Music, French, German, &c. Premium moderate, and comfortable home.

Address, "X. Y. Z.," "Nonconformist" Office, 18, Bouverie-street, London.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.**—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY, as APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPERY TRADE, where she would have an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business with a comfortable home. A small premium required, to be returned at the expiration of the term of apprenticeship.

Apply, stating age, to P. Mills, 103, Western-road, Brighton.

**TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, for Retail and Dispensing, a COMPETENT ASSISTANT, of gentlemanly address and good character. Apply to G. Dowman, Pharmaceutical Chemist, High-street, Southampton.

**A YOUNG LADY,** who has had Six Years' Experience in Teaching, requires a Re-engagement to INSTRUCT CHILDREN under 14 Years of Age. Acquirements—English, French, Music, and Drawing. Good references can be given.

Address, R. M., 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

**THE FRIENDS of an ORPHAN GIRL,** Sixteen Years of Age, are desirous of placing her in a Pious Family (if there is a Daughter about the same age it would be preferred). It is wished she should be useful in Household Duties, for her improvement.

Address, stating what compensation would be required, to Mr. Henry Parsons, Brewery, St. Albans.

**WANTED (Immediately) to PLACE a WAYWARD YOUNG MAN,** aged Seventeen, in a QUIET, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, in the North of England, for Two or Three Years. A Medical Man or a Dissenting Minister would be preferred, and a liberal remuneration will be given. Address, F. G., care of Mr. Heaton, "Freeman" Office, 42, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.**—A DENTIST in a provincial town, has a VACANCY for a PUPIL. For particulars, address A., care of Messrs. Anthony and Son, Bedford.

**TO GROCERS.**—WANTED, a SITUATION for a YOUTH, Sixteen and-a-half Years of age, accustomed to the business (at home). Opportunities of improvement, with a home in a religious family, is desired (country preferred). No salary required. Address to J. Davison, Olney, Bucks.

**TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, in AUGUST next, a RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN for the General Drapery and Outfitting, in a country town. A Dissenter preferred.

Apply, stating age, salary, &c., to E. D. Mountford, Ship-ton-on-Stour, Worcester-shire.

**PELICAN HOUSE, PECKHAM.**—Miss FLETCHER begs to announce to her Friends that SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY August 1st.

## BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.

Terms, 20l. per annum. Circulars at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 73, Cheapside.

N.B. Preparatory Department at Forest-hill

## MILL-HILL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, HENDON, N.W.

Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., Head Master.

The next SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, August 3. Applications for Prospectuses to be made to the Head Master at the School, or to Rev. George Smith, D.D., Congregational Library, Blomfield street, Finsbury, E.C.

## THEOBALDS, CHESHUNT, HERTS.

The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON begs to announce that his PUPILS will ASSEMBLE at his new Residence, THEOBALDS, on FRIDAY, the 29th of July. June 28th, 1864.

## HYDE-PARK SCHOOL, LEEDS.

The Rev. Dr. BREWER respectfully informs his friends that he intends, after the present Vacation, to undertake the personal superintendence of the School, and to reside on the premises.

Special attention will continue to be paid to the essentials of a good English Education, and to the Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.

Terms on application.

The SCHOOL REOPENS on TUESDAY, 26th of July.

## EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.) Conducted by the Misses MIALL, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.—A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils.

Details of the School will RE-COMMENCE on THURSDAY, 4th August.

## VINE HOUSE, SEVENOAKS.

Mrs. and Miss MARTIN receive YOUNG LADIES to EDUCATE upon the plan of a Christian home. Proficiency of Music, H. C. BANISTER, R.A.M.

Referees: the Rev. R. Machray, M.A., Dumfries; the Rev. A. Wright, Melbourne; Rev. E. Egg, Woodford; the Rev. W. Dennis, Tipton; the Rev. W. Upton, St. Albans; the Rev. J. Millard, B.A., Huntingdon.





## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**SYDENHAM. — PERRY - HILL HOUSE**  
LADIES' SEMINARY is about to be REMOVED to TUDOR-HALL, FOREST-HILL — a residence adapted throughout to meet the requirements of a First-class Establishment.

Full particulars as to Terms, Professors, Referees, &c., on application to Mrs. Todd, Perry-hill House, Sydenham.

**BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.**

The Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A., has a FEW VACANCIES. Terms, &c., on application.

**DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.**

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.  
The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, July 20th. Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

**EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.**

**HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE**  
(Midway between Poole and Bournemouth).

The Rev. WALTER GILL will have a FEW VACANCIES after Midsummer, and will be happy to furnish Prospectuses on application. Terms moderate. References to Parents of Pupils.  
School Duties will RE-COMMENCE (D.V.) on THURSDAY, July 25th.

**HURST COURT COLLEGE, near HASTINGS**

Conducted by Dr. MARTIN REED, and experienced English and Foreign Masters.

There is a distinct Preparatory Class for Children under Eleven Years of Age. The arrangements for Health, Comfort, Recreation, and Study, will be found unusually complete; and Private Bedrooms are substituted for large dormitories. The situation is one of the finest in England.

**THE BROADWAY, UPPER PLAISTOW, LONDON.**

The MISSES SMITH inform their friends that their MID-SUMMER RECESS will TERMINATE on SATURDAY, 23rd of July, when they will be happy to RECEIVE a few additional resident PUPILS. Terms and references on application. Upper Plaistow is healthy, and within Twenty Minutes' ride of London by rail. An ARTICLED PUPIL can be RECEIVED.

**STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.**

Mr. J. D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

The Course of Instruction includes the various branches of an English and Classical Education, together with careful Moral and Religious Training. The residence is well situated in the outskirts of the town, and the Health and Comfort of the Pupils are specially consulted in the Domestic Arrangement.

**TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON.**

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD MASTER:—REV. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.  
The NEXT SESSION will commence on MONDAY, the 1st August. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.  
Terms.—For pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas. For pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas. The school is situated in a healthy locality at Tettenhall, quite out of the mining district.

**SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.**

The COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION place the SONS of MINISTERS whom they receive, in

THE REV. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL,  
Where the Sons of Laymen are also educated.

For particulars respecting Ministers' Sons, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution, the Rev. R. A. Davies, Smethwick.

Information about other Pupils may be obtained from the Principal, at Shireland Hall.

More than Twenty of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examinations.

SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN JULY the 20th.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW,**

is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

**NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.**

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above school receives, in addition to the sons of ministers and missionaries, a limited number of the sons of laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The terms for the sons of laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer vacation, on Friday, 5th August, 1864.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

**CAMBRIDGE-HOUSE SCHOOL, HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON.**

(Near Birmingham.)

Mr. F. EWEN, Principal, assisted by competent Resident and Visiting Masters.

The situation is elevated and healthy. The premises are modern, spacious, and well-adapted in every respect to promote the health and comfort of the Pupils.

The course of instruction is based on sound Scriptural teaching, and is designed to prepare for Business and for the University Examinations.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, August 1.

**COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.**

TRADE MARK.

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

OBTAINED THE

**ONLY PRIZE MEDAL**

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

**J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.**

**THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.**

Mr. JACKSON'S PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 26th of July.  
A Prospectus may be had on application.

**PALMER HOUSE, HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.**

PRINCIPALS—Rev. A. STEWART and SON.

Our aim is to supply a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, by a careful culture of the Intellectual Faculties, accompanied by a studious discipline of the Moral Feelings, and a strict regard to Religious Principles.

The House is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway, and Highbury Station, North London Railway. The "Favorite" Omnibuses pass the door every few minutes.

The NEXT TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, 1st August.

**GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTY-SECOND HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent., declared on the 13th instant, is payable to the Shareholders at the Office of the Company, No. 62, King William-street, City, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

July 18, 1864.

**NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Instituted 1808, upon the principle of Mutual Assurance. This Society affords unusual advantages to the intending assured.

The rates of premium are 10 per cent. less than those of most offices.

The whole of the profits belong to the assured.

One half of the first five annual premiums may remain as a permanent charge upon policies effected for the whole duration of life.

Present position of the Society:—

The accumulations exceed 2,000,000.  
The amount assured is upwards of 5,570,000.  
Annual income exceeds 250,000.

6,226,418. have been paid to the representatives of deceased members.

For further information and prospectus apply at the Society's offices, Surrey-street, Norwich; 29, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Annual Income .. .. £74,660  
Profits Declared .. .. 145,389  
Claims Paid .. .. 183,470  
Accumulated Premium Fund .. .. 274,631

The Triennial Division has just been made, which gives a CASH BONUS OF 24 PER CENT.

The following are specimens of Reversionary Bonuses:—

Age when Assured.	No. of Premiums Paid.	Amount Assured.	Total Premiums Paid.	Amount Reversionary Bonuses.	Amount Payable at Death, including Bonuses.
43	15	500	£ s. d. 196 11 3	£ s. d. 96 9 2	£ s. d. 596 9 2
24	16	600	203 4 0	107 14 6	707 14 6
35	17	500	235 8 4	105 17 2	605 17 2
48	17	500	243 1 8	130 17 0	630 17 0
38	15	1,000	343 15 0	180 3 11	1,180 3 11
32	17	300	133 13 8	60 10 0	360 10 0
29	16	500	188 0 0	94 10 9	594 10 9
38	17	300	153 17 0	65 11 8	365 11 8

Prospectuses and all needful information may be obtained on application to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

32, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

**ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIFE AND FIRE.**

Subscribed Capital .. .. £5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital .. .. 550,000  
Total invested Funds .. .. 1,497,314

PRESIDENT—Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.  
Charles G. Barnett, Esq.  
George H. Barnett, Esq.  
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.  
James Fletcher, Esq.  
William Gladstone, Esq.  
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.  
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.  
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Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.  
Thomas Masterman, Esq.  
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.  
Sir A. De Rothschild, Bart.  
Baron L. De Rothschild, M.P.  
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.  
AUDITORS—Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart. C. M. Lampson, Esq.  
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.  
New Life Prospectus, with variety of Tables.  
Fire Business at Home and Abroad.

HEAD OFFICE—1, BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, BANK.

BRANCH OFFICES—Edinburgh, 95, George-street.

Manchester, 24, Cross-street.

Sheffield, 15, George-street.

Ipswich, Queen-street.

Bury St. Edmunds, Hatter-street.

Agencies in almost every Town of the United Kingdom.

F. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary.

D. MACLAGAN, Secretary.

The RENEWAL RECEIPTS for MIDSUMMER are NOW READY.

**THE THAMES PLATE-GLASS COMPANY (Limited).**

WORKS, BLACKWALL, LONDON.

To be incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862," with Limited Liability.  
Capital, 250,000, in 10,000 shares of 25. each. 17. per share to be paid on application; 4. on allotment.

Further calls not to exceed 5. per share, nor, after the first call, at less intervals than three months. Interest at the rate of 5. per cent. per annum will be allowed on calls paid in advance. It is not intended to call up more than 15. per share.

DIRECTORS.

Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., D.C.L., 3, Berkeley-square.  
T. H. Hartley, Esq., Westminster Marble Works, Earl-street, Westminster.

Alfred Goslett, Esq., 26, Soho-square.

George Sims, Esq., 150, 151, and 152, Aldersgate-street, City.

J. Berkeley Thompson, Esq., 65, Long-acre.

Geo. W. Constable, Esq. (Messrs. Constable and Wykes), 21, Mincing-lane.

John Dennett Potter, Esq., 31, Poultry, E.C.

(With power to add to their number.)

MANAGER OF WORKS—Thomas J. Thorn, Esq.

BANKERS—The Imperial Bank, Lothbury, E.C., and 53, Parliament-street, Westminster.

SOLICITOR—George Brady, Esq., 5, Mitre-court, Temple.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—D. W. Rea, Esq.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Messrs. Broom, Bagshaw, and Westcott, 35, Coleman-street.

BROKERS.

London: Messrs. Sims and Hill, 3, Bartholomew-lane, Bank.

Liverpool: Thomas Morris, Esq., 3, India-buildings, Water-street.

Manchester: Messrs. Grindrod and Prince, 3, Bank-street, St. Ann's-square.

Temporary offices—28, Poultry, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for fully developing the "Thames Plate-glass Works" (the only London manufactory), established in 1834, comprising upwards of seven acres of freehold land at Blackwall, having river frontage of about 1,800 feet on three sides, covered with well-built, substantial, and appropriate buildings, erected at great cost, and now in good repair.

The whole of the valuable property at Blackwall, comprising the freehold land, buildings, plant, machinery, materials, utensils, horses, vane, manufactured stock, &c., also the town depot, counting-house, and offices, Savoy street, Strand, with the fixtures, fittings, and appliances, will be transferred to the new Company at a valuation, to be made in the usual way.

The works are in full operation.

There are only six plate-glass manufactories in the United Kingdom, including this Company's works.

Carefully-prepared estimates of the results to be derived from the working of the business, leave no room for doubt that the profits realised from this undertaking will at least equal those of other plate-glass companies, some of which are dividing 20 per cent. and upwards.

This Company secures, without payment, the valuable goodwill and business of the old Company.

There are no charges on the Company's assets for promotion money, qualifications, or otherwise.

Detailed prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, and solicitor, and at the temporary offices of the Company.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

N.B.—Those Proprietors of the old Company who have not already forwarded their application are requested to do so forthwith, as the share-list will shortly close.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.**

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.

96, Cheapside, London.

Capital: One Million Sterling.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Eccliaistical Affairs.

### THE SYNODICAL JUDGMENT.

CONVOCATION is getting into trouble. Ever since its revival it has lived a merely tolerated life, and has breathed the atmosphere of public contempt. "When harmlessly busy," as the Lord Chancellor cuttingly remarked, the best mode of dealing with it is "to take no notice of its proceedings." Lately, however, Convocation has assumed jurisdiction, and, under guidance of the Bishop of Oxford, has pronounced synodical judgment on the book which events have lifted into such undeserved notoriety—"Essays and Reviews." In the House of Lords, on Friday evening, Lord Houghton, after a temperate and, in many respects, able speech, asked the Lord Chancellor whether "her Majesty's Government had taken, or were willing to take, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the powers of the Convocation of the province of Canterbury to pass a synodical judgment on books written either by clergymen or by laymen; as to the immunity of the members of that body from proceedings at common law consequent on such judgments; and as to the forms according to which such judicial power must be exercised if it belongs to that body." Lord Chancellor Bethell delivered a reply, so conclusive in point of law, so contemptuous in tone, and so pointedly aimed at the Bishop of Oxford, that we shall be curious to see how that ecclesiastical Parliament, and the most active member of its Upper House, will deal with it when next they meet.

The Lord Chancellor, after showing that if Convocation shall attempt to pass any sentence, any ordinance, or any constitution, without the previous licence and authority of the Crown, they will incur the penalties of a *præmunire*, drew an imaginary picture of what would occur if those penalties should be enforced. "The Most Rev. Prelate and the Bishops would have to appear at this bar—not in the solemn state in which we see them here, but as penitents in sackcloth and ashes. (A laugh.) And what would be the sentence? I observe that the Most Rev. Prelate gave two votes—his original vote and a casting vote. I will take the measure of his sentence from the sentence passed by a bishop on one of these authors—a year's deprivation of his benefice. For two years, therefore, the Most Rev. Prelate would be condemned to have all the revenues of his high position sequestered. (A laugh.) I have not ventured—I say it seriously—I have not ventured to present the question to her Majesty's Government; for, my Lords, only imagine what an opportunity it would be for my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to spread his net, and in one haul take in 30,000l. from the highest dignitary, not to speak of the *oi polloi*—the bishops, deacons, archdeacons, canons, vicars; all included in one common crime, all subject to one common penalty." He

was only too happy that no occasion had yet arisen to enforce this sentence. "Assuming that the report of the judgment which I have read is a correct one, I am happy to tell your Lordships that what is called a synodical judgment is simply a series of well lubricated terms—a sentence so oily and so saponaceous (a sly hit at 'Soapy Sam') that no one could grasp it. Like an eel, it slips through your fingers—it is simply nothing, and I am happy to tell my noble friend (Lord Houghton) that it is literally no sentence at all." But if it were, so much the worse would it be for Convocation. The language of 1 Eliz. cap. 21. sec. 17, is so precise and comprehensive that "if you had ten thousand times the jurisdiction attaching to Convocation, the whole of it would be thereby taken away and annexed to the Crown." Convocation is a body from whose sentences the statutes have given no right of appeal. "It is impossible," therefore, "that Convocation can exercise anything like this jurisdiction. With regard to your meeting among yourselves as a debating club, expressing your opinion whether this or that law is a good or a bad one, even that is not a very small, nor is it a very proper thing, because you may thereby involve yourselves in circumstances of great peril. Let me bring before you the predicament in which any individual member of the Episcopal Bench may stand. You, the Upper House, come to a particular determination. But suppose the author of one of these Essays is presented to a living or any other piece of ecclesiastical preferment, and suppose that one of the Bishops who has been a party to these proceedings is called upon to institute. The Bishop will naturally say, 'How can I institute a man whose work I have joined in condemning?' But in declining to institute, the Bishop might possibly become liable to a *præmunire*, or be involved in the consequences of another hard word, a *duplex querela*." He called upon the Bishops to pause before they placed themselves in this position,—"to pause for their own sake, even if they have no regard to the injustice, to the anomaly, to the unreasonable spectacle of condemning a man whom they have no power to convene, whom they have no authority to hear, and whom, when he presents himself as a suppliant, their own timidity and fear of going beyond their tether compel them to dismiss." And he thus concluded his scathing address: "Those who concur with me may probably think that by protesting against such a course they may save themselves from consequences; but if there be any attempt to carry Convocation beyond its proper limits, their best plan after protesting will be to gather up their garments and leave the place, remembering the pillar of salt, and resolving not to cast a look behind. (Laughter.) I am happy to say that in all these proceedings there is more smoke than fire. The words of condemnation are innocent and innocuous, though they do not probably proceed from a spirit that is equally harmless. As to the question of the noble lord, after what, I trust, may be this acceptable attempt on my part to expound the law, I have only to assure the noble lord that it is not the intention of the Government to take any further steps in the matter."

Convocation having received this fair warning, will probably hesitate long before passing any more "synodical judgments." But even if no evil should result to themselves from assuming a jurisdiction which does not belong to them, the ridiculous position in which they place themselves by passing such sentences as that in which they have condemned the "Essays and Reviews," ought to make them heedful. The Bishop of Oxford says "it was not to put down opinion" that Convocation took this step, "it was to prevent men breaking their solemn obligations." "Here is the true question. We are set in trust in this land for this,—that we may be the depository of the truth which God has revealed, as held by this Reformed Church of England. Was it or was it not our duty, when we saw the peace of the Church assailed, to use the instru-

ment which, as we believed and still believe—I may say with additional force when we see the nice avoidance of the expression of any opinion that we were really in the wrong—firmly was our right, and, because it was our right, imposed upon us a corresponding duty?"

The law of the land, as expounded by the Supreme Court, has declared that the writers of "Essays and Reviews," so far at least as extracts of their works came before it, have not broken their solemn obligations. The Bishop of Oxford justifies Convocation in declaring that they have. But how can that Church be "the depository of truth" whose highest tribunal acquits error?—and how can they be maintaining their "trust," who still adhere to a Church which legally allows what they in synod condemn? The more subtle the prelate's arguments, the worse is his case. He talks by implication of the wickedness of men's breaking their solemn engagements to the Church, and in the same breath glorifies the Church in which such breaches are declared legal. According to him she is bound in synod to disown what in law she sanctions. The self-contradiction arises out of her anomalous position. She is trying to serve two masters—a heavenly and an earthly one. Their commands clash, but the Bishop of Oxford is content that the latter shall have real power, if the former receive lip loyalty. He has suffered one rebuke—let him take care that he come not under a higher and weightier one!

### THE BISHOP OF OXFORD'S LITTLE SCHOOL BILL.

A LITTLE, unpretentious, innocent-looking Bill has just been sent down to the Commons by the Lords. The short title of it is, "Facilities for Divine Service in Collegiate Schools Bill," and it was presented to their Lordships by the Bishop of Oxford. The gist of the measure is to make the religious education given in such institutions (which, on the authority of the Lord Chancellor, include every grammar-school on Royal foundations throughout the kingdom) a matter of private or corporate, instead of public, responsibility and duty, and, in effect, to convert collegiate institutions into so many close churches. The Bill proceeds on the assumption that "it would, in many cases, greatly conduce to the spiritual interests of the members of collegiate schools and colleges, and of the scholars and other persons instructed or employed therein, or connected therewith, if the cure of their souls were confined to duly qualified members or masters of such collegiate schools and colleges, and if additional facilities were afforded to them for the performance of Divine worship." It enacts that the governing body of any such institution may set apart a room in the building, or attached to it, or near it, if it be in the same parish, for the performance of Divine worship, and for preaching, and administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for the benefit of the members of such collegiate school or college, and of all other persons belonging thereto, or instructed or resident therein, *and none others*—"exempt from all control, interference, ministration, or user by, or on the part of, the rector or vicar." It goes further. It enacts that wherever the incumbent of the parish shall consent, and the Bishop of the diocese approve, the parish church may be thus privately used "at all times at which such use of the same will not interfere with the services performed therein for the benefit of the parishioners."

These schools, then, if this Bill pass into law, are henceforth to be considered close preserves for rearing Church-of-England youth, and keeping them "unspeckled" from Dissent and Liberalism. They are not only to check the tendency of the Legislature to soften the harshness and rub away the angularities of sectarianism by encouraging the common use of these schools for the education of children of different denomina-



tions, but they are to reverse it by making all religious teaching and worship therein, private and exclusive. A more insidious plan for nurturing High-Church intolerance, for inoculating the laity with the virus of narrow ecclesiasticism, or for reducing English gentlemen to a state of priest-ridden imbecility and uncharitableness, has never yet been put before Parliament. The Lord Chancellor strenuously opposed it, but without success—it was too much in harmony with patrician exclusiveness. But we confidently look to the Commons to put their emphatic veto upon it. They will not, of course, let it pass—for even if but a minority of them see the measure in its true light, they can at least prevent it from becoming law this Session. That they will do so we can entertain no doubt. If they do not, but allow the Bill to slip through their hands through indifference or neglect, they will certainly incur a responsibility which will prove inconvenient to them, if not something more, at the coming General Election.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE air of Eastbourne must be bracing, not only to visitors, but to permanent residents; in fact more bracing to the permanent residents than to the visitors. What visitor to Eastbourne, we should like to know, would be willing to throw himself into a Church-rate contest? Sirius is favourable only to canine activity. What time she is seen in the heavens, the

Dogs delight to bark and bite,

but man, like some lower animals, is inclined to quietness and repose. Not so, however, the Eastbourne Churchman. This is his most active period. Under the benign influence of the Dog-star he rouses himself to unwonted energy. As the visitors pour into his pretty and refreshing town, he looks upon them with a pity akin to contempt. They are shirking their Church duties; they are not staying at home to make Dissenters pay for their religion. They are only promenading the rather monotonous walks in front of the Grand Parade; thinking of waves and sea-breezes, throwing pebbles, scrutinising small crabs, or peradventure indulging in a heterodox walk to Beech Head, and talking anything but Churchmanship to the lonely coast-guardsmen, who represent in that elevated situation, both the majesty of the British navy and the authority of British law.

The Eastbourne Churchman reflects upon this sad state of things. What shall he do? It is a momentous question, for the Church-rate sympathies of scores of visitors may be lessened by their intercourse with nature. They may even begin to think that the Creator has made no difference between a Churchman and a Dissenter. They may have talked to a Dissenter—actually talked to one—and not found out his natural inferiority. Those seats—both wood and stone—which the town has provided for the rest and delight of travellers may have held at the same moment a man who believes in Church-rates and a man who does not believe in Church-rates, and no feeling came to the Churchman that he was sitting beside a gorilla, or a "burglar," or "pirate," or "robber," or "conspirator," or "revolutionist." The mischief that might be effected by such circumstances is obvious, or at least, obvious to the Eastbourne Churchman. The visitor might depart with a sounder mind as well as a sounder body than he came; his heart might be opened, and the charities of a higher life might steal into it; he might be ashamed of his past littleness and intolerance and meanness, and might go back more a Christian if less a Churchman. Such a danger must be guarded against, and Eastbourne must teach all Churchmen, from whatsoever tired region they might come, that they must continue faithful to their creed. Nay, who knows but they might be made to leave more bigoted than when they came?

This, therefore, after mature consideration, is determined upon. First, the issue of a pamphlet of sixty-four pages on the subject of Church-rates, which pamphlet is to be offered, and even presented, to visitors at fitting or even unfitting times and seasons. Secondly, holding a vestry-meeting and polling the town for several days; and thirdly, placarding the town, even down to the promenade, with portentous announcements of a vestry-meeting and a three-half-penny rate. If this does not both please and instruct visitors, what will? This was done. The bulky pamphlet made its appearance. Unfortunately it at once fell into the hands of a Nonconformist visitor. He read it; saw that it could be demolished, and undertook the duty. A twelve-paged pamphlet accordingly appeared, and was more widely distributed and read

than the one of sixty-four pages. By this time there is great excitement, and the subject is talked about on the promenade and on the beach, but not after a manner that would satisfy the Eastbourne Churchman. The bills were met by bigger bills, and the big bills caught the visitors' eyes first, and evidently attracted most attention. Then came the vestry-meeting, and although the vicar—apparently sick at heart by this time of the whole thing, and avowing his wish that the law was altered—entreated anti-rate speakers to "cut it short," Mr. Foyster, Mr. Hall, Mr. Adams, and others, kept him listening to the principles of Voluntaryism. Then came the vote: for the rate, 59; against, 85. Then a poll, when the visitors should see what could be done. First day's poll, not at all favourable, being as follows: for the rate, 79 persons and 139 votes; against, 161 persons and 166 votes. And so the voice of Eastbourne, as far as it has yet reached us, actually condemned Church-rates, and the visitors have had the benefit of the condemnation! The formidable pamphlet and other literary weapons have missed fire. Barking and biting propensities have not served. Misquotations have been exposed, misstatements corrected, and everybody, we hope, made wiser, more charitable, and happier. And the Eastbourne Churchman, we apprehend, has received a lesson, and will not again trouble visitors in the summer months. For ourselves, we admire his energy; but it is proved that the energy of the Eastbourne Dissenter is equal. Notwithstanding the dog-days, and notwithstanding their deficiency in ecclesiastical virus, they have apparently won the battle. We believe that the same energy and promptitude will ultimately win in every other place. Eastbourne, we hope, is now a "free" watering-place.

We have before noticed the *Clerical Journal* as giving way on this subject. In calling upon Churchmen to vote as Churchmen at the next general election, it advises a compromise in the matter of Church-rates. It now expresses itself as follows:—

We have often expressed the opinion in this journal that this matter will never be adjusted except on the principle of exempting *bond fide* Dissenters, those who do now contribute towards the worship of God in the land, and are, therefore, really paying Church-rates in the spirit of their original enactment. We shall never see quite restored to our parishes, we shall never stop the agitation of political Dissenters, while we subject ourselves to the plausible charge—to use the mildest term—of taking money from those who have left our communion. We think a general rate might be secured for the fabrics of our churches, but when we compel Dissenters to pay for what only Churchmen use, an outcry will be sure to be raised, and a fair opening is given to those who have ulterior designs masked by these petty grievances. Sensible laymen see this more often than the clergy do; and if the latter declare they will hear of no concessions, and adopt the motto of "No Surrender," the result will be that they will be looked on as men behind their age, theorists with whom nothing can be done in a common-sense and business-like way.

Of course, this scheme would never be accepted. If *bond fide* Dissenters are to be excused, why should any but *bond fide* Churchmen be made to pay? How many of the latter class would be found in such a case to put in their claim? And why, if *bond fide* Dissenters are to be excused by Parliament, are they not to be excused by vestries?

We notice in the *Leeds Intelligencer* as tale of what is termed "Sectarian Persecution." It is stated, with the advantage of circumstantial details, that a manufacturing firm at Harden, in Yorkshire—Messrs. Samuel Watmuff and Co., members of the Independent denomination—have just given seventy of their employees the alternative of leaving the Church school and Church service or leaving their employment. The *Intelligencer*, which is eloquent on this "shameless persecution," closes an article on it as follows:—"And this is a land of civil and religious liberty! We cant about African slavery, and make long phrases about Hungary and Poland; here is the demon at our very doors, and we are impotent to destroy him. We have put down slavery and persecution for conscience' sake, it is true, as systems in our own land; we surround ourselves with all the blessings of freedom and liberty of conscience; yet here, Tantalus-like, are fifty families who cannot breathe the atmosphere we boast of as blowing over the length and breadth of our land."

No one would believe from this that the *Intelligencer* defends Church-rates and Burial-laws, and will not hear of conscience clauses in public schools. Yet such is the case; and shall we quote its own words about "liberty of consciences" and "Tantalus," and ask it to apply them to us? For the facts as stated we have also the *Intelligencer's* voucher, which is not a remarkably good one. We repeat them, but withhold our credit from them until we have, what we have no doubt can be sent, a very satisfactory explanation of them.

The *Orb* is a penny journal intended for the enlightenment of Churchmen. It casts this week a very lurid light on both Churchmen and Dissenters. After reproaching the Bishops with the fact that only eleven of them voted in the "Essays and Reviews" decision, it proceeds to express its opinion that "neither the spiritual nor secular interests of the country would suffer one iota if the Bishops' bench were sent to the lumber-room." This is true, but where then would be the occupation of the Lord Chancellor?

DR. COLENSO.—The Colonial Bishops' Council has decided to carry the amount hitherto paid as stipend to Dr. Colenso as Bishop of Natal to a separate reserved account, pending a final and authoritative decision of the question of the legality of the Bishop of Capetown's judgment.—*Church Standard*.

CONVENT AND MONASTIC SCHOOLS.—A return just issued states that in the year 1863 there were 134 convent and monastic schools in connection with the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; the average daily attendance was 30,406; and the sums paid to these schools out of the Parliamentary grant for education amounted to 11,860*l*.

FINED FOR NOT ATTENDING CHURCH.—Isaac Watson, servant with Mrs. Harrison, Driffield Wold, was summoned before the Rev. G. T. Clare, the Rev. R. H. Foord, and Mr. J. Grimston, at Driffield, and charged by George Lyons, Mrs. Harrison's manager, with refusing to attend church on Sunday, being requested by his mistress to do so. The defendant was ordered to attend some place of worship, and to pay expenses, 9*s*. 6*d*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS AND PRIESTS.—The discussion of this subject was renewed at Thursday's meeting of the Middlesex magistrates. Various reports were presented in reference to correspondence which has taken place between the Government and the authorities on the Romish-chaplain questions. Mr. Turner then moved a resolution to the effect that the court ought not to interfere with the discretion of the visiting justices in the matter. The effect of this would be to empower them to appoint or authorise the visits of a priest, notwithstanding the previous decisions of the court to the contrary. The resolution was rejected by 20 against 15, so that the matter stands as before.

TEMPERANCE IN MR. SPURGEON'S COLLEGE.—A Temperance Society, we understand, has just been formed by the students attending the Theological College connected with the Metropolitan Tabernacle. About one-half of the young men have become members, to whom, as well as to the other students, an inaugural address was delivered on Friday evening by the Rev. Alexander Hannay, of City-road Congregational Chapel, who attended as a deputation from the National Temperance League, the chair being occupied by Mr. Selway, one of the tutors, who has accepted the office of president, and has presented a number of temperance works to the library.

THE "TABLET" ON THE LATE DIVISION.—The *Tablet* says:—"The Irish Catholic vote was divided in the proportion of twenty-one to eight in 1859, when the Whigs were brought into power by a majority of thirteen. It is divided still in 1864, and the majority has passed over from one side to the other. Instead of twenty-one supporters of the Whigs, there are now eleven; instead of eight opponents of the Whigs there are now eighteen." The *Tablet* then notices Mr. Maguire's absence from the late division without voting:—"But of all the votes, the most interesting, the most attractive, and the most conspicuous, is the vote of the hon. member for Dungarvan, who did not vote at all. Like the German story of the tear that was never wept, the story of this vote which was never voted, will long live in the memory of all lovers of the picturesque."

CHURCHWARDENS AND CHURCH-RATES.—In the Church-rate case of "Fry and Grater v. Treasure," argued in the Arches Court on Friday, the plaintiffs were churchwardens, and one of them (Mr. Fry) had withdrawn from the suit, which the other wished to be continued. It was maintained by Dr. Deane that this could not be done. There was no case in which it had been done, and there were special reasons why churchwardens should join in a suit, because they were a corporation. The learned counsel quoted at great length from "Prideaux on Churchwardens," and other works in support of his position. The Queen's Advocate (Sir R. J. Phillimore) defended the course which had been adopted, and quoted authorities to show that the proceeding of the churchwarden who continued the suit was the right one. Dr. Lushington said the points raised were of great importance, and he would take a short time to consider his judgment.

SOUTHERN CHURCHES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The *New York Tribune* says:—"The progress which has been thus far made among the whole people in the establishment of loyal anti-slavery churches has been steady and yet slow. It is notable in Missouri, Maryland, and West Virginia, where the race of pro-slavery divines will soon die out. But it is otherwise in Kentucky, where a large proportion of the clergy of all denominations continue to co-operate with the worst class of Copperheads, though there are some noble and conspicuous exceptions, as the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge and the editors of the *Danville Review*. The religious papers of Kentucky are among the most violent opposers of the national Government, and the religious meetings of the Presbyterians and the Baptists passed resolutions denouncing the steps taken by the Government against the disloyal clergy. In Tennessee there appears to be a ten-



dency to rejoin the church organisations of the Free States. Thus the Presbytery of Nashville has resumed its connection with the Old-School General Assembly, although the latter has this year committed itself to a strong anti-slavery policy. The Cumberland Presbyterians, who are very numerous in East Tennessee, were represented at the recent general assembly of their church by two delegates, who voted with the majority in denouncing slavery as the chief cause of the war. In Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina, and other States, a feeble beginning has been made, but the majority of the congregations have never yet ceased to avow their rebel and pro-slavery sentiments."

**WALSINGHAM, NORFOLK.—REFUSAL TO BURY.**—On Tuesday, the 12th inst., one of those ecclesiastical events of an exciting kind took place in the village of Great Walsingham, Norfolk. The parson of the parish refused to bury a child of Mr. H. Cornish, of the firm of Cornish and Sons, iron-founders, &c., because the child was not baptized. On the day of the funeral the parson sent his footman to acquaint the parents with his decision. They were grieved at such conduct, and were at first at a loss what to do, but they ultimately sent a conveyance, and a message to the Rev. C. Hargreaves, Independent minister, South Creake, which is seven miles distant, requesting him to have the kindness to come and be present at the funeral. Mr. Hargreaves arrived in time, and as the funeral procession, with Mr. Hargreaves at its head, ascended the hill on which the church stands, the bell was tolling, and the parish clerk was standing at the gate of the churchyard. The friends were surmising what that official would do when the corpse arrived at the gate, but he opened it, and the procession advanced to the grave. Mr. Hargreaves then read suitable portions of Scripture, and offered prayer, and the mournful cortege then returned to Mr. Cornish's residence.

**CHURCH-RATE AT MILTON, GRAVESEND.**—This parish has been in a great turmoil respecting Church-rates. The *East Kent Gazette* contains the report of two exciting vestry-meetings, over which the vicar, the Rev. W. English, presided. At the first one of the items of the estimates was objected to, and carried on a poll by 136 to 81 votes, showing that the majority had been diminished by about 40 since last September. At the second meeting reporters were rigidly excluded. A Church-rate of 4d. in the pound having been proposed, it was resolved by 33 to 22 votes that the sum of 55*l.* required for the repair of the buttress of the church should be expunged. But on a poll the sum was carried by 130 to 81. The motion for the rate was then put. The Rev. W. E. Parrett proposed, as an amendment, "That the money required for conducting Divine service in the church should be raised by voluntary subscription." Mr. Watson seconded the proposition, and said he would give a sovereign towards it for a start; and several other gentlemen offered the same amount. The chairman distinctly declined to put the resolution. The *East Kent Gazette* says:—

We are afraid that a great deal of irregularity has taken place in reference to this rate, more especially as a poll has not been taken upon the broad question of a Church-rate or no Church-rate, but merely upon an item—the rate in regard to its reception, or rejection, has not been before the ratepayers. As we understand the vexed question of Church-rates, we are inclined to believe that a rate in its entirety must be made to be legal, and that providing no rate be made, no money in payment thereof can be enforced. Now no rate has been made for Milton. No poll has been taken upon it at all. How the churchwardens will proceed to collect its remains to be seen. The matter will again and again no doubt be made a subject of legal investigation, and the result will be that the compulsory payment will be quashed. No person, a stranger to Milton, would for a moment imagine the intense bickerings and ill-feeling, the question of Church-rates has caused in this parish—what threats have been made by those in power so as to intimidate their subordinates from exercising their votes in accordance with their private feeling and judgment! The parish clerk and sexton of Milton, both of whom have held office for many years, have tendered their resignations during the week.

## Religious Intelligence.

### KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The seventy-second annual meeting of the Kent Association was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th inst., in the Congregational church, Tunbridge Wells. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Halley, of New College, London, on Tuesday evening.

The business meeting was held on Wednesday morning. After the adoption of the report, and the election of officers and committees for the ensuing year, the various mission stations and lay evangelistic appointments were reviewed and the grants re-appropriated. The operations of the association having very considerably increased, and a second meeting now being held, which is chiefly devoted to the consideration and discussion of topics connected with the welfare and usefulness of the churches, it was resolved to elect a chairman for the year, and the Rev. J. H. Rook, of Faversham, was elected first to fill that position. The Rev. J. Baron Hart, of Dover, suggested the desirableness of promoting a Sunday-school teachers' conference, in connection with the general meetings of the association, and the matter was deferred to the spring meeting for further consideration.

The meeting being adjourned, the members of the

association assembled to dinner at the Sussex Hotel, where they were joined by other friends. After dinner the company united in singing a verse of the National Anthem, and a cordial vote of thanks was presented to Dr. Halley, for his very able sermon of the preceding evening; also to the friends at Tunbridge Wells, for their kind and generous hospitality. Dr. Halley, and the Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., pastor of the church at Tunbridge Wells, each acknowledged the compliment. The company was also addressed by the Rev. B. Slight, of East Grinstead, a former pastor of the church, and by the Rev. Thomas James, of London, who was once the secretary of the association.

The public meeting was held on Wednesday evening. The chair was taken by W. Jull, Esq., of Staplehurst. Prayer being offered by the Rev. J. Clarke, of Whitstable, the CHAIRMAN briefly stated the objects of the association, and called upon the SECRETARY to read the report which had been adopted at the morning meeting. It began by pointing out the magnitude to which Congregational home missions had now grown, it being stated in the last report of the Home Missionary Society that, by the conjoint efforts of that society and the county associations, the Gospel had been preached during the last year in 680 towns and hamlets, containing a population of 650,000 souls, scattered over thirty-eight counties of England and Wales, and that there had been maintained 115 central mission stations, with 60 outlying evangelistic districts, under the care of 105 resident agents and 60 lay evangelists. The operations of the Kent Association during the year, would, it was hoped, compare favourably with the work accomplished in most other counties. Three years ago the average income for the previous ten years had been less than 65*l.*, whereas, during the last year, its direct income has been about 630*l.*, being 580*l.* in free contributions, and 50*l.* in contributions from the stations towards the payment of the agents. In addition to which the sum of 167*l.* had been received from the Home Missionary Society as grants-in-aid in support of evangelists and mission-stations, making a total income of 797*l.* The expenditure had been 768*l.* The operations of the association were reviewed under the three departments of new efforts, grantees churches and preaching stations, and lay evangelists. Under the first head, the report referred to two important efforts commenced during the year. It had aided in the commencement of a united Congregational interest at Sevenoaks, in a chapel purchased by Mr. S. Morley, and of which the Rev. A. B. Attenborough, late of York, has become the minister; and it had taken the sole responsibility of a new effort at Plumstead, the chapel there having also been purchased by Mr. Morley.

In the second department of its labours the association had granted assistance to nine churches and preaching-stations, most of which were reported to be in a healthy condition, and some to have been blessed with an unusual measure of spiritual prosperity.

The third department of effort was the employment of lay evangelists. At the beginning of the year the association had five such agents, it was now employing seven. They have visited more than 3,900 families, have paid 18,898 visits, have held 888 meetings attended by 23,881 persons; 255 children have been gathered by them into Sunday-schools; they have distributed 27,365 tracts, sold several copies of the sacred Scriptures, and circulated a large number of religious periodicals. The report concluded with an appeal for more earnest and general co-operation, as, though it was gratifying to contemplate the work already done, much more remained to be accomplished, and consequently there would be need of larger funds.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. E. Bolton, of Bromley; the Rev. J. Pulling, of Deptford; and the Rev. B. H. Kluht, of Gravesend. The Rev. J. RADFORD THOMSON concluded with prayer.

**THE REV. J. SELLA MARTIN**, late of Bromley-by-Bow, has accepted the pastorate of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, New York, U.S., late Rev. H. Garnet's.

**FELLING, GATESHEAD.**—The Rev. Joseph Hodgson, late of the Lancashire Independent College, has accepted a cordial invitation from the Congregational church, Felling, Gateshead, to be their pastor.

**AIRDRIE.**—The Rev. T. Buell Atkinson, late of the Lancashire Independent College, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Congregational Church, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, to be their pastor.

**PORTLAND CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON (BAPTIST).**—The Rev. Charles Williams, of Accrington, has accepted the unanimous invitation of this church to become its pastor. He purposes to enter on his new sphere of labour on the last Sunday in September.

**CLEVEDON.**—On Tuesday evening last a tea-meeting was held in the Public-hall, Clevedon, when the congregation worshipping in the Independent chapel, and some friends, presented the Rev. J. Averill with a purse containing 100 guineas, on his relinquishing his duties as pastor, through extreme ill-health. Mr. Frederick Wills presided; and speeches were made by him, the Rev. J. Averill, the Rev. Mr. Victor, the Rev. Mr. Pritchett, Mr. H. O. Wills, &c.

**BROAD CHALKE, WILTS.**—On Wednesday, the 6th inst., interesting services were held in connection with the celebration of the first anniversary of the Bicentenary Memorial Church in this village. The Rev. J. B. Figgis, A.M., of Brighton, preached an excellent sermon in the afternoon to a large congregation. Afterwards, 200 persons sat down to tea. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the church, which was filled; C. Jupe, Esq., of Mere, in

the chair. The Rev. Wm. Mace having offered prayer, addresses were delivered by Mr. William Barnett, the deacon; the Rev. Messrs. Storer, the pastor; J. M. White, B.A., of Tisbury; H. J. Chancellor, of Salisbury; J. B. Figgis, of Brighton; and W. Mace, of Wroughton. The collection and profits of the tea-meeting amounted to 20*l.*, which was devoted to the liquidation of the debt.

**CAVENDISH CHAPEL, RAMSGATE.**—Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate, having been closed for the last six weeks, has undergone very extensive alterations and repairs, and is now one of the most commodious, comfortable, and elegant places of worship in the neighbourhood. The cost will be 300*l.* The place was reopened for Divine worship on the 7th inst., when the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, preached two very powerful sermons to overflowing audiences. The collections after both services amounted to 50*l.* On Sunday, the 10th, the reopening services were continued, when two very eloquent sermons were delivered by Signor A. Gavazzi, and 20*l.* was collected. On Monday evening Signor Gavazzi delivered a lecture on "Garibaldi," and thrilled and delighted his audience whilst he described the character and private life of the great hero. The collections after the lecture amounted to 6*l.* 6*s.*, making a total, from the whole of the reopening services, of 76*l.* 6*s.*

**ORDINATIONS OF MISSIONARIES.**—On Wednesday evening, the 6th of July, Mr. William Lee was ordained at Union Chapel, Islington, as a missionary to India in connection with the London Missionary Society. The Rev. Josiah Viney conducted the introductory service; the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, M.A., described the field of labour; the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., asked the usual questions, to which Mr. Lee gave satisfactory replies; the Rev. Dr. Tidman, foreign secretary of the society, offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. Henry Allon delivered a most impressive charge to the young missionary. Other ministers took part in the service, which was of a very interesting character. On Tuesday evening, Mr. W. E. Mawbey, formerly a student under the Rev. E. K. Conder, of Leeds, was ordained at the Independent chapel, Commercial-street, Northampton, as a missionary to India, in connection with the London Missionary Society. The Rev. E. Nicholson, B.A., conducted the introductory service; the Rev. A. Tidman, D.D., foreign secretary of the society, described the field of labour in India, especially at the station of Cuddapah; the Rev. E. T. Prust, pastor of Mr. Mawbey, asked the usual questions and offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. J. Spence, of Poultry Chapel, London, delivered a most impressive and encouraging charge to the young missionary; the Rev. J. T. Brown offered the concluding prayer. The chapel was filled in every part.

**SHEFFIELD.**—On Tuesday there was a public *soirée* held in the spacious schoolroom connected with the Wicker Congregational Church, to recognise the Rev. H. Tarrant as pastor. The Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., the former pastor, presided. Mr. Hebblethwaite, one of the deacons, read a brief history of the church, which had been formed in November, 1853, and of which the Rev. J. B. Paton was the first pastor. The Rev. H. Tarrant said nothing could be more startling than the intimation that he was wished by Mr. Paton to succeed him in Sheffield. Enjoying the unmeasured kindness of a large and noble people—kinder could not be—he at first repelled the thought. Subsequent reflection, however, lent another view of the matter, and, eventually, he believed that it was God's will that he should come hither. He thought of 200,000 population, of the densely-populated locality in which the church was, of the 1,100 children in the Sunday-school, of the workers in the church who could second his labours; and these and other thoughts at length constrained him to listen to the call of God, notwithstanding the affecting claims of his own church, in which there were so many of his spiritual children. The Rev. S. Chester, the Rev. Dr. Falding, the Rev. W. Cocker (ex-President of the Methodist New Connexion), Rev. C. Larom, and others, expressed their entire cordiality with Mr. Tarrant, bade him God-speed as a brother and faithful labourer, and rejoiced in being permitted to take part in this inaugural gathering.—*Sheffield Independent*.

**CAISTOR, LINCOLNSHIRE.**—The Independent congregation here were startled a few months ago by an announcement from their pastor, the Rev. Robert Kerr, at morning service that it was the duty of himself and the church to exert themselves to pay off the chapel debt, amounting to about 330*l.*; and, as an encouragement to his people in a movement for this object, he informed them that during the previous week he had obtained subscriptions to the amount of 40*l.* A series of well-conceived efforts followed, culminating in a bazaar at the Red Lion Assembly-room, on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th instant, which realised about 70*l.* The subscriptions up to that time amounted to 230*l.*, and in the course of a short time it is hoped the deficiency will be made up by means of subscription cards or other expedients. On the evening of the 4th inst., the public were admitted free, and the remaining articles of all descriptions were disposed of by a very spirited auction. On Sunday, the 3rd, the chapel anniversary was celebrated. The Rev. William McWhirter, of Manchester, preached two very able discourses, and liberal collections were taken for the chapel funds. On Monday, the following day, the congregation and friends, numbering about 250, took tea in a spacious tent in Mr. Williamson's field; after which, the tables being removed, interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. W.



McWhirter; R. Shepherd, of Grimsby; J. B. West, of Caistor; E. Metcalf, of Lincoln; A. L. Mitchell, of Brigg; and W. Rowe, of Wrawby; the Rev. R. Kerr presiding. The whole proceedings were attended with the most gratifying success.

NEYLAND, PEMBROKE.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, an assemblage of several hundred persons were gathered together in a field on the brow of Millford-hill, between Neyland and Honeyborough, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a Congregational chapel for the neighbourhood. The service commenced at 3 p.m. The Rev. B. A. Evans, of Neath, gave out a hymn; the Rev. Caleb Gwion, of Milford, read the Scriptures; and the Rev. Edward Shadrach offered prayer. The Rev. Evan Thomas then read a statement, describing the origin of the cause in this place, the congregation having heretofore worshipped in a commodious room, the services in which were conducted by ministers of the county. The church numbers over sixty members, and the Sunday-school about 100 children. The new building is to be a memorial church of 1662. The land was granted at a nominal rent of 1*l.* per annum by G. L. Phillips, Esq., M.P. for the county, and the building committee have received promises of support from both the Welsh and English-speaking districts of the county, and also from the English Congregational Chapel-building Society. The foundation-stone was then laid by H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, who was presented with a richly-chased silver trowel, a very handsome mallet, also an elegant box to contain them. Mr. Wills delivered a short and appropriate address, and stated that that was the twenty-first stone he had had the honour of laying. The list of donations amounted to 60*l.* There was subsequently a tea-meeting, presided over by Mr. Wills, and addressed by various ministers of the neighbourhood. The new building will be in the early English Gothic style, and will be adapted for the accommodation of about 400 persons. It is to cost upwards of 900*l.*, and is to be finished by December next.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE.—On Friday, the annual distribution of prizes took place at Huddersfield College, in the presence of a numerous body of spectators, principally composed of parents or friends of the students. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Robert Halley, D.D., President of New College, London, and there were present the Rev. R. Bruce, Rev. R. Skinner, Mr. W. Mallinson, Mr. Wright Mellor, Mr. M. Hale, Mr. D. Sykes, and other gentlemen. The reports were generally of a satisfactory character. Among the prizes distributed were the following:—Gold medal (presented by Mr. A. Leatham, M.P.), for English declamation, T. A. Bottomley; silver medal, Latin and Greek, T. Watkinson; silver medal, mathematics, W. H. Sykes; silver pen, commercial subjects, J. A. Bottomley; silver medal, French, Emilio de Oya; silver medal, accurate scholarship, W. H. Sykes; silver pen, writing, G. T. Porritt; Scripture prize, J. A. Bottomley. The Chairman congratulated the students upon the success with which they had prosecuted their studies during the past session, urging all to additional exertions, and hoping the medallists would never be neglectful of duty, nor ever feel that they no longer deserved to retain their medals. He contrasted the days of his boyhood with the present time. He congratulated them on the changes that had taken place in teaching, on the wonderful discoveries and progress that had been made, for which they ought to be thankful to God. On the motion of the Rev. R. Bruce, seconded by Mr. Stephenson, thanks were voted to the examiners; and thanks were also voted to the principal and teachers and the chairman. The proceedings then concluded by the boys giving cheers for the chairman, the principal, and others—the heartiest being for the Queen—and singing the National Anthem.

### Correspondence.

#### THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S SERMON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A sermon of Mr. Spurgeon's has been sent to me, which I have read with great sorrow. With abilities and opportunities far inferior to those of the author of this sermon, I am doing all I can to mitigate personal bitterness and mutual injustice in the discussion of the Church question, and to persuade Dissenters that it is essentially a political question, in which it is their duty, as well as their right, to take a part. This sermon has probably done more harm than I can do good during the rest of my life, so far as these two objects are concerned. Mr. Spurgeon (after describing the conduct of the Evangelical clergy) says, "For me to do this, for me, or any other simple-minded, honest man to do so, were an atrocity so great, that if I had perpetrated this deed, I should consider myself out of the pale of truthfulness, honesty, and common morality." Now I beg leave to submit a case to any "simple-minded, honest man." An unfortunate youth is "brought up to the Church" without any choice of his own: at twenty-three years of age he is required to take orders for valuable preferment, which is "held for him." His conscience troubles him—that natural guide which God Himself has planted in his heart! He shrinks from asserting that "he is inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon him this office." He is assured by the bishop who is to ordain him that "the being moved by the Holy Ghost can imply nothing further than serious preparation, honest intention, and holy resolution of acting suitably to the office." The word "sins" in the Form of Absolution for the Sick is explained, on the same authority, to mean "Church censures," and therefore that a portion of the service has now no meaning whatever. In the Baptismal Service it is expressly told him that he may use the words employed in a hypothetical sense, which has been confirmed by the highest legal tribunal. His subscrip-

tion to the Thirty-nine Articles without believing them all, has been absolutely taught him through Paley's "Moral Philosophy," in his University education, as the only way in which he could be expected to subscribe them. As the same author quaintly says, it is "sign" or "starve," when he is called upon to enter the Church, and when he gets there, it is "stay in or starve," for by the laws of the land he is forbidden to earn his bread in any other profession. If he retains his preferment upon the terms upon which alone he was induced to take it, he is held up to scorn and condemnation in this sermon. If he resigns it, he must subsist, with perhaps a wife and family, upon charity, or go into the union workhouse; and his consolation must be that Mr. Spurgeon and many other influential Dissenters "are not politicians," and have no particular business with him or his fate. Now, I must confess that Mr. Spurgeon amazes me quite as much as he can be himself amazed at the conduct of these unfortunate ministers. If he had directed his indignation against the system, and not against its victims, I should have cordially agreed with him; but I must also beg leave to say that few men are more responsible for it than himself. Providence has bestowed upon him remarkable gifts and powers, and he must, in our great republic, take his share of the responsibility for national laws which he takes no interest in altering. I have not the smallest personal object in defending or excusing the Evangelical clergy. I widely differ from them in opinion as to the Established Church; but I should be base indeed if, in giving up my preferment, I accepted any credit at the expense of men, most of whom may have no means of support but their profession. Amongst their number are to be found many most devoted ministers, and I regard their equivocal position far more as a national sin than their own individual fault.

I am, your obedient servant,  
CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE.

#### CHURCH-RATES AT MANCHESTER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I called your attention last year to a practice adopted by the overseers of Manchester, of demanding with the Poor-rate, and in the same papers, a Church-rate of 1*d.* in the pound, though no such rate has been made or even attempted. Formerly the word "optional" was inserted opposite the Church-rate, but for the last three or four years this has been omitted. Is there any law which will legalise this rate if unquestioned for some years? If not, the demand is nothing less than an attempt at swindling.

Yours truly,  
F.

Manchester, July 15, 1864.

Annexed is a copy of the demand:—

#### TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER.

Mr. —	ASSESSMENT.	RATE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Poor levy at 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> in the Pound for the year 1864 to 1865...	20 0 0	3 6 8
Church levy at 1 <i>d.</i> in the pound for 1864 .. .. .	"	0 1 8
		3 8 4

There is not one word in the paper tending to show that the Church-rate is not compellable as well as the Poor-rate.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, in answer to Lord Brougham, Earl GRANVILLE said that the subject of taking steps by legislation for adopting securities against murders and outrages in railway-carriages was under the consideration of the Government.

#### PENAL SERVITUDE.

The amendments of the House of Commons to the Penal Servitude Act were considered, Lord SHAFTESBURY moving that the fourth clause, which the Peers had struck out of the bill, but which the Lower House had reinserted, be again struck out. The clause provided that the convict, holder of a ticket-of-leave, shall report himself to the police of the district in which he resides once a month. The noble lord examined the reasons given by the Commons for reinserting the clause, and declared himself strongly opposed to allowing it to remain part of the bill. Its effect would be to increase every difficulty with which a released convict now had to contend in obtaining employment.

Lord CARNARVON thought if Lord Shaftesbury's views were carried out the bill would be wholly inoperative. Lord GRANVILLE recommended the House to accept the measure as it came up from the Commons. In a division on the question whether their Lordships' amendment should be sustained, the numbers were—Contents, 25; non-contents, 62. Clause four, therefore, is reinserted in the act.

On the motion for the third reading of the Public and Refreshment Houses Bill, Lord DONOUGHMORE moved an amendment, making the act compulsory on all places to which it would extend, instead of optional with the corporations and governing bodies. On a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 11, the numbers being 44 against 33. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Factory Act Extension Bill passed through committee, after a few observations from Lord SHAFTESBURY on the great benefit former legislation of the same kind had conferred on the workpeople employed in various manufactures.

In answer to a question by Lord Redesdale, Lord GRANVILLE stated it would be necessary for the Government to purchase the block of buildings between Parliament-street and the front of the new Foreign Office.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past seven.

#### THE POWERS OF CONVOCATION.

On Friday, Lord HOUGHTON asked whether the Government had or were willing to take the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the powers of Convocation of the province of Canterbury to pass synodical judgment on books written either by clergymen or laymen; as to the immunity of the members of that body from proceedings at common law consequent upon such judgment; and as to the forms according to which such judicial power must be exercised if it belongs to that body. He referred to the condemnation of "Essays and Reviews," and urged that if the powers claimed in this case were extended to others, it would constitute a pressing grievance, and be a source of great danger to freedom of opinion and the liberty of religion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said there were three modes of dealing with Convocation since it had been permitted to deliberate actively. The first was, while they were harmlessly busy, to take no notice of their proceedings; the second, when they seem likely to get into mischief, to prorogue and put an end to their proceedings; the third, when they had done something clearly beyond their powers, to bring them before a court of justice and punish them.

Now, before what Court could they be brought, and what would be the punishment inflicted on them? All the laws about which my noble friend has addressed you were passed at the time of the Reformation, and were passed for the purpose which the Legislature had most at heart, to secure the supremacy of the Crown. The supremacy of the Crown is guarded by strict words, which carefully enunciate this truth,—that the Crown is the fountain of all jurisdiction, ecclesiastical and spiritual as well as temporal—(hear, hear)—and that none shall presume to exercise that jurisdiction, either directly or indirectly, without the special warrant of the Crown, and with an appeal to the Crown. (Hear, hear.) And, as if there were a possibility of the clergy endeavouring to usurp the rights and the power which history tells us they have at times been anxious to obtain, the statutes have carefully said that if Convocation shall attempt to pass any sentence, any ordinance, or any constitution, without the previous licence and authority of the Crown, they shall incur the penalties of a *præmunire*. Words could not more precisely or accurately define that all jurisdiction to be exercised by Convocation is to be under the power and authority of the Sovereign, and without that authority they are prohibited precisely to pass any order or sentence. But the caution of the Legislature did not even stop there. Not only did it require that Convocation should be put into motion by the Crown, but it said no ordinance or sentence—nothing which Convocation might choose to pronounce—should have any validity until it had received the sanction of the Crown, and if any attempt were made to give any force to them without that sanction the parties so offending should incur the penalties of a *præmunire*. I am afraid my noble friend has not considered what the pains and penalties of a *præmunire* are, or his gentle heart would have melted at the prospect. The most reverend prelate and the bishops would have to appear at this bar, not in the solemn state in which we see them here, but as penitents in sackcloth and ashes. (A laugh.) And what would be the sentence? I observe that the most reverend prelate gave two votes—his original vote and a casting vote. I will take the measure of his sentence from the sentence passed by a bishop on one of these authors,—a years deprivation of his benefice. For two years, therefore, the most rev. prelate would be condemned to have all the revenues of his high position sequestered. (A laugh.) I have not ventured—I say it seriously—I have not ventured to present the question to her Majesty's Government; for, my Lords, only imagine what an opportunity it would be for my right hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to spread his net and in one haul take in 30,000*l.* from the highest dignitary, not to speak of the *ot pollio*—the bishops, deacons, archdeacons, canons, vicars, all included in one common crime, all subject to one common penalty! (Much laughter.) I cannot contemplate that possibility, and therefore, your Lordships will not be surprised to hear that I have refrained from approaching the subject. I have shrunk altogether from taking the first step of asking for counsel in the matter. I have no doubt I should be advised that if there was a synodical judgment it would be a violation of the law; and, entertaining as I do a sincere affection for the episcopal bench and a sincere personal regard and affection for several members of the episcopate, I am happy to be relieved from all difficulty and embarrassment in the case. (Hear.) But the question is a most serious one for the right rev. bench; and, in order that I may relieve my right rev. friends from all difficulty, I am extremely anxious to know from them what the thing is which is called a synodical judgment. No criminal has been condemned. The most rev. prelate did not favour me with a copy of the judgment, and therefore I have been obliged to have recourse to the ordinary source of information. But assuming that the report of the judgment which I have read is a correct one, I am happy to tell your Lordships that what is called a synodical judgment is simply a series of well-lubricated terms—a sentence so oily and so saponaceous that no one could grasp it. (A laugh.) Like an eel, it slips through your fingers—it is simply nothing, and I am glad to tell my noble friend (Lord Houghton) that it is literally no sentence at all. (Renewed laughter, and "Hear.")

His lordship then quoted the language of the 17th section of the 1st of Elizabeth, cap. 21, which is as follows:—

And that also it may likewise please your Highness that it may be established and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such jurisdictions, privileges, superiorities, and pre-eminences, spiritual and ecclesiastical, as by any spiritual or ecclesiastical power or authority hath heretofore been or may lawfully be exercised or used for the visitation of the ecclesiastical state and persons, and for reformation, order, and correction of the same, and of all manner of errors, heresies, schisms, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities, shall for



ever by authority of this present Parliament be united and annexed to the Imperial Crown of this realm.

His lordship continued:—

Now, if you had ten thousand times the jurisdiction attaching to Convocation, the whole of it would be taken away and annexed to the Crown. It does not remain to you, and for this plain reason—because the statute of Henry VIII., confirmed by the statute of Elizabeth, has declared the final charge of all this jurisdiction shall be vested in the Crown; but from you no appeal is given. Now, it is impossible that any body can exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction without an appeal to the Crown; from you there is no appeal; you therefore can exercise no jurisdiction. (Hear, hear.) In the introductory part of the statute of 37 Henry VIII., cap. 17, the Crown is described as being supreme head on earth of the Church of England, having full power and authority to correct, punish, and repress all manner of heresies, &c., and to exercise all other manner of jurisdiction, commonly called ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Again, in the same preamble it is stated:—

Inasmuch as your Majesty is the only head of the Church of England and Ireland, to whom by Holy Scripture all authority and power is wholly given to hear and determine all manner of causes ecclesiastical, &c.

Again, by the antecedent statute of Henry—23 Henry VIII., cap. 9—it is declared that no person is to be cited to appear before any spiritual jurisdiction out of the diocese "wherein he dwelleth," except by the Archbishop acting as a Court of Appeal. All those statutes taken together must bring us to this conclusion—that it was the intention of the legislature to marshal ecclesiastical jurisdiction for all ecclesiastical offences in this order,—first, the diocesan of the diocese in which the person cited lives; then the Archbishop in court of appeal; and lastly, the Crown, as the supreme head and the final administrator. But if you interpose your Convocation, you interpose a body that is not exercising any accountable jurisdiction—that is not controlled by any court of appeal.

If the volume had been the work of one hand the sentence might have had some effect; but, seeing that the volume was nothing but two covers holding together separate essays, and seeing that that sentence did not attribute any offence to anything but the volume containing those separate writings, no one of the authors was condemned, and each one of them might say, "This thing that is condemned is not mine; it is no friend of mine—it belongs to you." In this way the volume and the sentence which condemned it, might be handed round from one to another, and the application of the sentence be repudiated by all the authors. (Hear, hear.) Even the meeting together, "as a debating club," was not a small or very proper thing, but they might thereby involve themselves in circumstances of great peril, especially the members of the Episcopal Bench. For example—

You, the Upper House, come to a particular determination. But suppose the author of one of these Essays is presented to a living or any other piece of ecclesiastical preferment, and suppose that one of the bishops who has been a party to these proceedings is called upon to institute. The bishop will naturally say, "How can I institute a man whose work I have joined in condemning?" But in declining to institute the bishop might possibly become liable to a *premunire*, or be involved in the consequences of another hard word, a *duplex querela*. I call upon the bishops to pause before they place themselves in such a position—to pause for their own sake, even if they have no regard to the injustice, to the anomaly, to the unreasonable spectacle of condemning a man whom they have no power to convene, whom they have no authority to hear, and whom, when he presents himself as a suppliant, their own timidity and fear of going beyond their tether compel them to dismiss. (Hear, hear.) Those who concur with me may probably think that by protesting against such a course they may save themselves from consequences; but if there be any attempt to carry Convocation beyond its proper limits, their best plan after protesting will be to gather up their garments and leave the place, remembering the pillar of salt, and resolving not to cast a look behind. (Laughter.)

The Government, however, had no intention of taking any steps in the matter.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said that the object of Convocation was not to persecute anyone, but simply and solely to vindicate the Church of England from complicity with opinions which they considered most mistaken and dangerous. (Cheers.) He had applied for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, because he was determined not to move in the matter unless he was proceeding legally. Law officers declined to give an opinion, and he took that of Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Rolt, who gave as their decided opinion that Convocation was proceeding legally. The noble lord who had spoken dealt with the case as if Convocation had been proceeding against persons criminally, which was not the fact, but they had a right to pronounce an opinion on doctrines contained in the book in question. In support of this view, he referred to the case of Dr. Whiston and other precedents, and regretted that the Government would not take the opinion of the law officers of the Crown.

The Bishop of LONDON said that Convocation had a right to complain of the Government refusing to give the opinion of the law officers. It was not a case for ridicule, and in religious disputes, however trifling, it was desirable to settle them before they became really serious.

Within the last fifteen years experience has shown us that if the Government of Sir R. Peel had been advised to treat with due respect the little and insignificant squabble which arose, I believe, in the Presbytery of Auchterarder, we should not have been reduced to the unfortunate predicament of seeing the Established Church of Scotland rent in twain, and one very large section of the religious feeling of that country become entirely separated from the Established Church. It does, therefore, seem to me to be desirable that when such questions do arise, however limited the sphere, and however unimportant they may appear, it is desirable that those who are at the head of affairs should take

such steps as will, if possible, settle the disputed questions before they attain a gravity which would be dangerous.

It was, no doubt, a grave period during which the Church was passing—

I look with as much sorrow as any man on the dangerous opinions which are current in the present day. There is, however, One who watches over His Church with greater power than Convocation, and I, for one, do not doubt that by the help of sound argument, good learning, and pious lives, the clergy will more successfully maintain the truths committed to them than by any proceedings of this kind. I doubt whether the present trial through which the Church is passing is as great as when the Rector of St. James's published an edition of the Prayer-book, from which all mention of the Trinity was omitted. There was at that time a large and recognised Arian party in the Church, and this may remind us that the Church has had other and more severe periods of trial from which she has happily passed uninjured. Men always exaggerate the importance of questions of their own time, and if the only way of meeting errors of this kind is by the censure of Convocation, we may expect a long catalogue of such trials. I trust that this will not be the case, and that the peace and harmony of the Church may be preserved by the good sense and good feeling of the clergy. Convocation is not a large body, and at the meeting in question perhaps not more than forty members were present. [The Archbishop of Canterbury: "60."] At any rate, I think it probable that the Church, having its attention called to the subject, will think it desirable to treat these matters in another way. We shall, however, be greatly assisted by knowing whether that which is proposed to be done is legal or not. I desire to know the law for my own protection, and I do not know how I am to ascertain the law unless I can have the opinion of the law officers of the Crown.

Their position would be intolerable if they were told on the one hand, that they were violating the law, and if, on the other, they could not obtain an authoritative opinion as to what the law really was. (Hear, hear.)

LORD WENSLEYDALE said the Archbishop could obtain, by a motion in the House, the opinion of the judges as to the validity of proceedings proposed in Convocation.

The Bishop of OXFORD contended that authority was given to Convocation to act by the Royal licence that called the body together. He complained of the tone in which the Lord Chancellor had spoken, which was calculated to lower the character of the House. He denied that they had attempted to usurp any powers independent of the Crown, and contended that Convocation had only attempted to hold men to their own engagements. That was not putting down opinion. It was one thing to condemn a man, and another to censure a book. The man might not have intended any harm, and if they proceeded to censure him, they must give him an opportunity of stating what it was he did mean, so that he might be enabled to retract what was found fault with if he were so disposed. The book, however, could not retract itself. (Hear, hear.) The bishop strongly complained of the misrepresentation of the Lord Chancellor, and indignantly repelled the insinuation that Convocation was asserting rights in violation of the Queen's supremacy.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the passage cited claimed for the Crown, as head of the Church, all jurisdiction and authority; but the Bishop of Oxford said that the title was disclaimed by Queen Elizabeth. So it was in a spiritual sense, but "the head of the Church" was the common denomination of the Crown, and the Queen claimed to herself jurisdiction in a more effective manner as supreme governor of the Church of England.

The subject then dropped.

#### THE SLAVE-TRADE.

On Monday LORD BROUGHAM brought forward the question of the Spanish slave-trade, and pointed out the systematic manner in which Spain, in the face of treaties, had from 1817 to the present time not only permitted but fostered that traffic, the importation or diminution of importation of slaves into Cuba depending not on the action of the Spanish Government, but on the personal character of the governor of that colony. While not desiring to advocate anything like a return to the principles of protection, he believed that the only effectual way for this country to check the slave-trade would be to place a heavy duty on slave-grown sugar from Spanish colonies. The conduct of Brazil contrasted most favourably with that of Spain in this matter, the slave-trade to the former country having been suppressed; and there was now a strong case for repealing the Aberdeen Act.

EARL RUSSELL stated that frequent representations had been made to the Spanish Government by British Ministers for Foreign Affairs, and that Government had expressed its willingness to assist in putting down the slave-trade, but it seemed that they had been unable to overcome the difficulties connected with colonial interests which lay in the way of their success in that object.

The EARL of MALMESBURY censured Lord Palmerston for the tone in which he had spoken of Brazil. The conduct of that Government during the last ten years should have protected it from charges so offensive and unfounded, and fully justified the repeal of the Aberdeen Act. After a few words from LORD BROUGHAM, the subject dropped.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### UNIFORMITY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On Wednesday, MR. BOVERIE, in moving the second reading of the Uniformity Act Amendment Bill, explained the nature and effect of the measure,

which proposed to repeal a portion of the Act of Charles II., which required certain dignitaries of the Church and Fellows of Colleges in the Universities to make a declaration of conformity to the Liturgy of the Church of England. He then described the condition of affairs in respect to Cambridge:—

Nobody, according to the Cambridge system, and he believed according to that of Oxford, with which, however, he was not so well acquainted, could become a fellow of his college unless he had previously obtained a scholarship, and the latter was now taken in Cambridge without any person taking it being required to make any declaration of religious belief of any kind or form. The condition of any one going to the University of Cambridge was this, that he was required to take no oath and make no declaration on his admission, or on competing for scholarships and exhibitions, or on taking a degree, unless he wished to proceed to a theological degree; but if he wished to compete for a fellowship, then declarations were imposed on him. These were of a triple character. With respect to the greater part of the colleges at Cambridge, and the whole or nearly the whole of the colleges at Oxford, it was a condition that every one on becoming a fellow should declare that he was a member of the Church of England. This, however, was not the case with respect to all colleges; or with respect to the most important college of Trinity. The present bill did not deal with the college statutes at all, but what he proposed was that Parliament should not compel colleges to elect as fellows only those who made such a declaration. This was one of the difficulties which a Nonconformist graduate at the universities met with. He was, moreover, obliged under the Act 1 George I., cap. 13, to take the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, which had been fused into one by the 21st and 22nd of Victoria. Lastly, a person on obtaining a fellowship must, under the Act of Uniformity, make the declaration which the present bill proposed to repeal, that he would conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England. Such a provision was unjust to the vast body of Protestant Nonconformists, who were thereby precluded from obtaining fellowships, was injurious to the Universities themselves, and detrimental to the interests of the Church, which it was supposed to protect. It ought to be borne in mind that the colleges were in no respect clerical seminaries for priests of the Church of England, and that the great bulk of those who received education in them were not destined to be ministers of that Church. Why then, should the Nonconformists be excluded from competing for fellowships, which were simply prizes for intellectual and scientific attainments, and the competition for which ought not, therefore, to be limited to persons professing one particular form of belief? This was not a question connected with the foundations of the colleges; but an Act of Parliament imposed a condition which the founders never thought of. This exclusion of Nonconformists from the competition for fellowships, besides being unjust, was injurious to the Universities themselves, and upon this latter point he had the authority of a number of gentlemen interested in carrying on the educational system at Cambridge. Two years ago he presented to that House a remarkable petition, setting forth that the operation of the clause in the Act of Uniformity requiring fellows to declare their conformity to the liturgy of the Church of England was injurious to the best interests of the University, and on that ground they prayed for its repeal. Were the gentlemen who signed that petition animated by any desire to upset the Church? Quite the reverse. The petition was signed by the majority of the tutors and fellows of Trinity College, by the majority of the fellows of Christ's College, by fifteen tutors and assistant tutors in the University, and by a majority out of thirteen tutors and assistant tutors of Trinity College. With the exception of the reputation attached to the distinction of becoming a wrangler, there was no real inducement for persons to go to the University of Cambridge except the fellowships; and if the persons who desired to obtain those prizes were to be called upon to do something which in many cases was repugnant to their consciences, a large class were shut out from any inducement to go to the University at all. The competition was therefore narrowed, and the result was that the University and colleges were deprived of valuable assistance. The immediate occasion of the petition he had referred to being presented was the fact that two senior wranglers in successive years were excluded from all chance of competing for fellowships in consequence of their inability to make the required declaration, though it was inconceivable how the Church of England could be injured by their teaching mathematics. If the declaration would substantially exclude every person not being a conscientious member of the Church of England, then something might be said for it, though he should not think it wise to impose it, but it did not exclude the unscrupulous, the sceptic, or the profane, and it did occasionally exclude a man having a high sense of conscientious duty. (Hear, hear.)

It was, in fact, a very petty and paltry method of robbing some men who were either too proud or conscientious to make the declaration, of the just reward of their ability and industry, and the Church of England thereby lost a very good chance of obtaining the good will and attachment of the Protestant Nonconformists.

It was said that parents would object to entrusting the instruction of their sons to persons who would not declare conformity to the Liturgy; but he denied that parents scanned so nicely the religious belief of the tutors as to feel any difficulty, after the repeal of the declaration, in sending their sons to the Universities. It must be recollected that the tutors of colleges were selected by the masters of colleges, with respect to whom there was a much more stringent provision in the Act of Uniformity. He did not believe that the Church of England derived the smallest assistance from insisting on the test, for it had been found by experience that as restrictions were removed from the Nonconformists the power and influence of the Church had increased throughout the country, and he believed that the Church incurred great ignominy by the attempt to monopolise the benefits of the great educational establishments in this country. (Hear, hear.)

MR. WALPOLE thought that the right hon. gentleman would have done well to pursue the course he



book last year, and not to press the second reading at this period of the session. The right hon. gentleman withdrew the bill last year on the ground that the session was too far advanced to allow him to proceed with it. It was then the 24th of June, and it was now the 13th of July, so that the same reason for withdrawing the bill applied with more strength on the present occasion. He replied to Mr. Bouverie's objections to the declaration founded upon its alleged injustice and injury to the Dissenters, and urged that any injustice was removed by the establishment in 1834 of the London University, which afforded to all who did not conform to the Established religion the fullest opportunity of obtaining a University education. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Arnold was one of the chief promoters of that institution, and being anxious that it should not be purely secular and altogether without the religious element, he proposed to get over the difficulty by having lectures on general Christian topics, without going into any denominational views. When the authorities of the University came to consider this plan, with the view of carrying it out, they found that it was an impossibility, because the religious teaching which would be given in such a case would be sure to take its complexion from the particular bias of the lecturer. (Hear, hear.) It was therefore determined to establish the University on the basis of an institution for literary and scientific objects, and not connected with religion. These two circumstances, therefore, deserved notice—that the grievance of the Dissenters in not having a University education was almost entirely taken away by the erection of the London University, and that it had been found that the latter University could not be open to all unless religion were excluded. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, to allow the adoption of any measure which would deprive the Universities of their substratum of religious education was a proposition which neither the Universities nor the country ever ought to sanction. (Hear, hear.) From the London University the Dissenters received every benefit except one. There was something in the education furnished by the older Universities which gave it a certain prestige, and no doubt this was an advantage to a man in his professional career. That last grievance, however, was removed by the University Acts, for there was now nothing to prevent a Dissenter from having his son educated at either of the older Universities, and securing for him all the benefit, not only of the teaching, but even of the endowments in the shape of scholarships and exhibitions. If what the Dissenters wanted was only to secure the advantages of University education, then their claim had been satisfied; but if they were not content with that, and were seeking a share in the management of the Universities, he denied that there was any justice in that demand, unless, indeed, it could be held that everybody was entitled to come into these institutions on his own terms and in disregard of chartered right, and that they ought not to be connected with the Established Church. (Hear.)

The question really resolved itself into this—Were they to have an Established Church at all? (Hear.)

If there was to be one, then the House had no more right to introduce new elements into institutions founded on the principles of the Established Church and intended to be connected with it, than they had to place any Dissenting colleges in the hands of those who did not belong to the denomination which had founded and endowed it. (Hear, hear.) The wise and sound principle laid down in the University Acts was the only one on which they could safely take their stand; and it was that the Universities should be open for the education of all, but that the government of these institutions should be confined to those who were connected with the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) If any improvements could be indicated as necessary to be made, there would be, on his side of the House, the fullest desire to carry them out; but they felt bound to oppose measures which were proposed for the mere sake of innovating on the present order of things, and which would have the effect of, he would not say destroying, but undermining these institutions. It was the desire of change which led in the present case to the project of reform; and he therefore begged to move that the bill be read a second time that day three months. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MONSELL opposed the bill, which, he said, under professions of liberality, was not liberal to Roman Catholics. It made a fundamental change in the whole system of University education, and would introduce a system which had been tried in other countries, and which, if carried out to its logical conclusion, would subvert the principle that religion should be at the foundation of education. If that bill were passed, M. Ernest Rénan would be eligible for a chair at Oxford or Cambridge. (Mr. Bouverie: "He is a foreigner.") Yes; but if M. Rénan were an Englishman he might under the bill be appointed a University teacher. (Hear, hear.) It was said that even at present such a man might become a teacher; but that was to assume that he had no conscience, and although he did not approve of M. Rénan's views, he would not say that he had entirely discarded conscience. (Hear, hear.) The practical question was how many members of the House would send their sons to the Universities if such men as he had been speaking of were admitted as teachers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHALLEY said that the ritual and creed of the Church of England were framed so as to open wide the doors to a considerable variety of opinion. At the same time, the Church was intended to be a spiritual garrison against the aggressions of a foreign political power under a religious disguise—a wolf in sheep's clothing. Unfortunately the Universities had of late years served too much as a bridge from the Church of England to the Church of Rome. From Oxford, at any rate, a great number had found their way to Rome. The remarks of the right hon. gentleman who had just spoken showed that the Catholics believed the present system to be to their advantage, and that was a very suspicious circumstance. He supported the bill because it would tend to dilute a dangerous element in the Universities. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEATE wished to remind the House that there were private institutions in connection with the Church which were founded for the express benefit of the Church of England.

In his opinion it was most undesirable that the barriers which now excluded those who were not members of the Church of England from all interference with such institutions should be broken down. If the bill were passed, the Universities would be precluded from taking into consideration in the election of Fellows whether the candidate was a member of the Church of England or not, and if he had passed the best examination they would be bound to elect him. The result would be that they might have Fellows and Tutors of Colleges who would be precluded from becoming members of the governing body. As the law now stood persons were allowed to leave money for the propagation of the Roman Catholic and Dissenting doctrines, and the trustees of such endowments could protect themselves from the intrusion of members of the Church of England, but if this bill passed, it would deny to members of the Church the same right of protecting themselves from the intrusion of Dissenters which the law now conceded to the Dissenters themselves. The right hon. gentleman who introduced the bill said the test was too mild, and not sufficiently stringent; but, although it could not secure a perfect identity of faith, it secured an identity of worship.

Under these circumstances, he should vote against the second reading of the bill.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading	101
Against	157
Majority	56

The bill was accordingly rejected.

#### SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CLERGY DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE moved the second reading of the Scottish Episcopal Clergy Disabilities Removal Bill, which had come down from the House of Lords. He gave a history of these disabilities, which, he contended, had been virtually imposed by an unobserved amendment of a clause introduced into the act of 1792. They had been relaxed in 1840, and the object of this bill was to repeal them. He analysed and refuted the objections to the measure, which had, he said, undergone a great scrutiny in the other House. He hoped that English and Scotch members would combine to remove an oppression imposed by England upon Scotland.

Mr. KINNAIRD suggested delay, to afford time for inquiry. He thought the bill would be a violation of the Act of Union. He pointed out objections to the proposed change, which, he said, would remove safeguards, and he moved, by way of amendment, for a select committee to inquire how far any privileges which may be conferred upon the clergy of the Episcopal Church in Scotland would interfere with the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, and into the expediency of removing at the same time from the ministers of the Established Church of Scotland the disabilities imposed on them by the Act 13 & 14 Charles II., cap. 4. The bill affected the Church of Scotland as by law established. That Church had hitherto religiously observed the terms of the Treaty of Union, and studiously abstained from pushing her jurisdiction south of the Tweed. The Free Church, also, which claimed to be the rightful Church of Scotland, though separated by what they deemed an unwarrantable encroachment by the State on their liberties, had likewise abstained from extending its jurisdiction into England. But that bill was an intrusion upon the Established Church of Scotland, as it virtually raised the Scottish Episcopal Church to form a part of the English Establishment; and that, as he had said, altered the constitution of the country. But if it were thought expedient to do that, and to remove so-called disabilities from a body consisting of some 25,000 persons in the whole of Scotland, there were, he thought, other disabilities which ought also to be removed.

Mr. WALTER wished to know what, if the bill passed, would be the precise status of a clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Scotland in Scotland.

Mr. GRANT DUFF pointed out that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland did not object to the bill. With respect to the objection of the hon. member for Perth, that this bill was the first step to re-introducing Episcopacy into Scotland, he must say any idea more crazy never entered the mind of mortal man. ("Hear," and laughter.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE thought that giving a power to an English bishop to admit into his diocese a clergyman of the Episcopalian Church of Scotland, or to refuse without assigning reasons, was both arbitrary and unconstitutional. He objected to setting up a second Established Church in Scotland.

Mr. BLACK thought the exclusions against which this bill was directed were not only impolitic and unjust, but in this instance they affected a class of his countrymen who were as loyal, as learned, as charitable, and as pious as any of their brethren in England. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for North Warwickshire spoke of another Establishment in Scotland; but the fact was, the Church of Scotland did the very thing this bill proposed to do—they did not hesitate to admit Presbyterian clergymen in England to benefices in Scotland. (Hear.)

Lord H. SCOTT, with reference to the question put by the hon. member for Berkshire (Mr. Walter), did not think it at all likely that English bishops would allow Scotch Episcopal clergymen, having been ordained in England, to return in order to officiate in Scotland.

Mr. HADFIELD opposed the bill. He thought it would tend to strengthen the Puseyite party.

Mr. BOUVÉRIE said that Sir W. Heathcote had paid a high compliment to the Scotch Episcopal clergy—a body whom he described as eminent alike

for their piety, charity, learning, and morals, yet they had been brought up in a university where no tests were insisted on, as for the Church of England. He hoped the hon. baronet would profit by his own example, and when he (Mr. Bouverie) next proposed his bill upon that subject, he would receive the support of the hon. baronet. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.)

Mr. KINNAIRD ultimately withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a second time.

The Poor-law Guardians Election Bill was withdrawn. The House went into committee upon the Insolvent Debtors Bill, but after a short discussion the chairman was ordered to leave the chair, so the progress of this bill is likewise stopped.

Mr. WHALLEY moved the second reading of the Petty Offences Law Amendment Bill. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL pointed out a variety of objections to the bill, and moved to defer the second reading for three months. Mr. HADFIELD supported the bill, which was ultimately withdrawn.

The County Voters Registration Bill was also withdrawn. The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Jersey Court Bill was withdrawn. On the order for going into committee upon the Poisoned Grain Prohibition, &c., Bill, a discussion took place on an amendment to defer the committee for three months. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 60 to 38, and the House then went into committee *pro forma*.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

#### PRIVATE BILLS.

At the time of private business on Thursday, Colonel W. PATTEN moved for a select committee to revise the standing orders, with power to send for persons, papers, and records. The motion was agreed to after a long discussion, and the committee was nominated. On the motion of Colonel PATTEN, it was resolved that it be an instruction to the committee to consider whether it was expedient that referees should be constituted under the authority of this House, for the more speedy and economical decision of certain questions of fact commonly arising in the proceedings upon private bills.

Sir G. GREY stated his intention to withdraw the Gaols Bill. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL likewise announced that Courts of Justice Money Bill would not be proceeded with.

#### TRAVELLING ON RAILWAYS.

In answer to Mr. B. COCHRANE, Mr. M. GIBSON said that he did not intend to say that he would not at all entertain the question of compelling railway directors to create communication between carriages on railways and guards, but he was not in a position to give a positive promise that he would introduce a bill for that purpose next session.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

On the order for the second reading of the New Zealand (Guarantee of Loan) Bill.

Mr. A. MILLS moved to defer the second reading for three months. After adverting to the liabilities which the taxpayers of this country would incur on account of the war in the colony, which he had good authority for saying would amount to 1,500,000*l.* for the current year, this country having no power to prevent or control the war, he showed that, though the securities for the loan were alleged to be ample, the agent for the colony had no authority to bind the colonial legislature. The colony had a large revenue, it had self-government, it could go into the money-market; and he protested, therefore, against the injustice of making the taxpayers of this country guarantee this loan of 1,000,000*l.*

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the colony of New Zealand was not exclusively responsible for the war; that we were parties to the policy which had caused it. He then showed that the conditions and considerations under which the loan was guaranteed afforded a sufficient security, and were, upon the whole, advantageous to this country.

Mr. ROEBUCK argued that as by the settlement of New Zealand and by the force of circumstances the colonists had been brought into conflict with the aboriginal natives, who would inevitably be exterminated, the Government and people of England were bound to protect the colonists and to guarantee this loan. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY urged various reasons against the guarantee, which he thought likely to involve this country in further engagements, and he supported the amendment. Mr. AYTOUN likewise opposed the bill. Sir S. NORTHGOTE said he had some difficulty as to the vote he should give, and asked for further explanations on several points in connection with the loan. He was unwilling to guarantee the loan, unless a clear case was made out.

Mr. CARDWELL replied to the objections offered against the guarantee, and urged reasons why the proposal should be agreed to. He gave a short history of the policy pursued towards the native race in New Zealand, and showed what was the real origin of the present war, as stated by Governor Sir George Grey, namely, the murder of a British party by the chief of the Waikatos, and a conspiracy of the natives, and the plan proposed by Sir George Grey for dealing with the forfeited lands. He then explained, in detail, the arrangements entered into with the colony for the Imperial guarantee of the loan. In considering the security, he gave particulars of the finances of the colony, which showed that the ordinary revenue of the last financial year amounted to 949,000*l.*, and the surplus to 260,000*l.*, and that the estimated surplus of the current year, the expenditure being larger than that of the preceding year, was 254,000*l.*



Lastly, he explained the conditions attached to the guarantee, including the sanction of the Colonial Legislature to the contract upon which the arrangement was founded.

Mr. ADDERLEY, although he admitted the general objection to giving Imperial guarantees to colonial loans, observed that he had to consider the reasons assigned by the Government, and whether they were sufficient in the present case, regarding colonial as well as Imperial interests. New Zealand was an exceptional case. The war originated in a policy initiated by ourselves. The guarantee was intended to assist the colonists to help themselves. Of all our colonies, that of New Zealand had been most faithful to its obligations. He considered that a good security had been made out, and that, on the whole, the proposition was a sound one, which the House might fairly sanction.

Sir J. TRELAWNY condemned the war, which, growing out of an outrage by some natives, had been waged, he said, against the whole race. Mr. J. B. Smith, Colonel Sykes, and Mr. Monsell spoke against the guarantee. Mr. WHALLEY suggested that the Roman Catholic priests were at the bottom of the insurrection in New Zealand.

Mr. C. FORBES observed that it was acknowledged that the system of colonial guarantees was objectionable, and that every such case must rest upon an exceptional basis: and the Government rested this measure on the ground that an exception had been made out in the case of New Zealand. He replied to remarks made by Sir J. Trelawny, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Monsell.

Mr. COBDEN observed that what they were asked to do was this—a debtor owed us 500,000*l.*, and, as his credit was weak, he said, "If you will endorse my bill for 1,000,000*l.*, I will pay you your 500,000*l.*" What he wanted to know was what interest England had in the matter. The English people were asked to bear the expense of a war in New Zealand, and for what object? Mr. Roebuck, indeed, had said we were bound by invincible necessity to exterminate the natives of New Zealand—

He says that he told us so twenty years ago, and he to feel rather aggrieved than otherwise that we have been so slow in the process of extermination. (Laughter and cheers.) He says that instead of a long lingering agony we ought to have given them a sharp pang and have done with them. I want to know how the hon. and learned gentleman proposes to exterminate the Maori race, he did not give us his receipt; whether he would do it by strychnine or what process he would go through. Really I think the hon. and learned gentleman rather presumes upon his long career of eccentricity in avowing this doctrine, which in a Christian assembly like this is utterly out of place, and ought to have been delivered in a Parliament of Thugs. (Hear, hear.)

We were keeping up an enormous debt in our colonies, and they were maintaining their customs duties. He should vote for the amendment.

Sir J. HAY should also vote for the amendment, believing the colonists to blame for the war by allowing the importation of arms into the colony.

Lord STANLEY said he objected to the guarantee. If assistance was to be given to New Zealand, it would be far better that hard money should be paid down at once than that we should become security for the loan.

Lord PALMERSTON said the doctrine of some of the opponents of the bill would cast the colonies adrift. He was not prepared to agree to that principle. He lamented the war in New Zealand, but it was not owing to any dispute about land; it arose from the murder of some of our officers and men, and was entirely unconnected with land. The real question was whether the war was to continue. As to the security for the loan, the revenue and the waste lands in the colony afforded an ample security.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 92 to 55, and the bill was read a second time.

#### THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The House then went into committee of supply. On the first vote, which was 13,876*l.* for the National Gallery, Mr. A. SMITH said he hoped they should have an intimation of what Government intended to do with regard to the Royal Academy.

Mr. COWPER said the space in the Royal Academy would not be sufficient for the whole of the pictures belonging to the National Gallery. No doubt they might provide in it for the pictures of the ancient masters, but they could not provide for the modern pictures, which were now at South Kensington. He did not think that the House should provide for the pictures in a fragmentary way, but that any proposal made by the Government should be a complete one, and be for a gallery worthy of the country. He did not think it at all expedient that they should confine themselves to those rooms in the National Gallery which were now occupied by the Royal Academy.

Sir W. JOLLIFFE said that the country had never yet had possession of the building which had been expressly built for the National Gallery; and now the right hon. gentleman, because he could not carry out his own plan, would do nothing. (Hear, hear.) If the right hon. gentleman wanted a new gallery he should have thought of it two years ago, before Parliament spent 17,000*l.* upon the present building. All that money would be thrown away if the gallery was removed. (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON said it was too much to expect them to be already prepared with a matured plan for enlarging the present building. They would turn their attention to the subject; and he hoped that next session they would be able to propose some plan. Hear.

Mr. LOOKE doubted whether there was room in Trafalgar-square for all the national pictures. The

present National Gallery was the most miserable that could be conceived. Why not strike out something that was new? (Laughter.) The country had a large piece of land at South Kensington. (Cries of "Oh!") People did not want to go to a national gallery every day. Who would spend all his days in a national gallery? He could not do it—he would be a miserable wretch. (Laughter.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that all the House had done was to reject a plan of the Government, in the place of which it had put nothing. (Cheers, and cries of "Oh.") Before they determined to send the Royal Academy to Burlington House, and thus to compromise that site, the Government must make up their minds what was to be done with the site in Trafalgar-square. On that point the House had given no clear indication of its wishes. ("Hear," and dissent.)

Mr. COWPER said that the real difficulty was that various parties might combine to reject any scheme; but it was not clear that they would unite to support any other proposal. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. OSBORNE said this appeared to be nothing more than an adjourned debate on a question that was settled four weeks ago.

With all his knowledge of the right hon. member and his colleagues, he really was surprised at the course the debate had taken, especially as assisted by the honourable member for Southwark. (A laugh.) What was the decision that the House came to the other night? The vote of the majority was for one object, namely, to retain the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square. (Hear, hear.) To-night the Chancellor of the Exchequer had endeavoured to explain that vote away. It was not a vote of confidence—(a laugh)—he denied that it was a vote of confidence—(laughter)—even on the part of the hon. member for Southwark, who appeared to be ready to swallow anything—a gallery at Kensington, or anything else. But he was that as it might, there was no reason why the Government should take advantage of their momentary prosperity to explain away the vote of the House. (Hear, hear.) The House ought to have a clear understanding on this point.

Lord PALMERSTON said his hon. friend was the last man in the House who was entitled to interpret the vote which the House had come to the other evening:—

If he was not mistaken, his hon. friend had no opinion whatever upon the subject of that vote. (Cheers.) His hon. friend was so shaken by the arguments on the two sides of the question, that he ran away from the division, and he was not entitled to put his construction upon what other people voted, whether for or against. (Cheers.) The Government accepted the vote of the House the other day as against the proposition of the Government, namely, that the national collection of pictures should be removed to Burlington House, and that the Royal Academy should remain in Trafalgar-square. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. SMITH asked whether the Government were taking any steps with regard to the removal of the Royal Academy.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government could take no steps till there was some place for the Royal Academy to go to, till there was some place where they could house themselves:—

The Government did not presume to controvert the intention of the House that the national collection of pictures should remain at Trafalgar-square, but when next year the Government proposed some arrangement for the proper exhibition of the national collection of pictures in Trafalgar-square, he hoped the House would not grudge the necessary expenditure for that purpose. ("Hear," and "Oh.") He did not mean that they should build a great palace for the purpose, but a building in such a modest and decent style as the hon. member for Hampshire proposed. Some additional accommodation would be required, and it would be for the Government to decide what arrangement would be most economical, and most convenient for all parties concerned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LIDDELL said the Royal Academy should find a place for themselves.

The vote was then agreed to.

On Friday, at a morning sitting, the House went into committee on the Cattle Disease Prevention Bill. The various clauses were strongly opposed, and at length the chairman was ordered to report progress, it being understood that the bill would be withdrawn. The House went into committee on the Improvement of Land Act (1864) Bill. Clauses up to 76 were agreed to, when at four o'clock the sitting was suspended.

#### THE SLAVE-TRADE IN BRAZIL.

At the evening sitting, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. B. Osborne, said the Government had no intention of proposing the repeal of the Aberdeen Act in relation to the Brazilian slave-trade. Mr. B. OSBORNE thereupon gave notice that on going into committee of supply he should call attention to our relations with Brazil.

#### POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

In reply to Lord A. Churchill, Mr. F. PEEL said the Government would postpone the execution of the recent increase in the rate of postage to Australia until the colonies had been communicated with as to their desire to have a bi-monthly mail in conjunction with the increase of the postage rate. Lord A. CHURCHILL on this assurance withdrew his motion on the subject.

#### CESSION OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. B. COCHRANE called attention to the discrepancies which existed between the statements made by her Majesty's Government and those of the advisers of the King of Greece respecting the conditions on which the Ionian Islands had been annexed to Greece, and also to the convention between her Majesty and the King of the Hellenes respecting the claims of British subjects and others, signed at London, 29th March,

1864. Mr. LAYARD denied that there were any discrepancies, and contended that what he had previously stated in regard to the matter was strictly true. As to the Greek bondholders, he did not think the British Government was bound to enter into any arrangements for their benefit. After a brief discussion, in which Colonel Dunne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Kinglake took part, the matter dropped.

#### UNION ASSESSMENT.

Mr. HUBBARD called attention to the resolutions and proceedings of the union assessment committees. At considerable length he pointed out the differences in the proceedings of these committees, and urged that some steps should be taken to give them rules for their guidance so as to ensure uniformity. Mr. VILLIERS did not know what could be done beyond what had already been done. A definition of estimated rental had been made, and had been recognised in the courts of justice. Whatever was practicable he would recommend to the House, but there was no use in making propositions with no chance of carrying them.

Mr. AYRTON called attention to the unsatisfied claims of British subjects in Portugal. Mr. LAYARD admitted that great injustice had been done, but he hoped after what had passed the Portuguese Government would feel it their duty to see that these claims were settled.

#### SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply.

On the vote for 2,184*l.* to complete the sum of 7,184*l.* to defray the expense of the magnetic and meteorological observations, &c., Mr. A. SMITH severely criticised the weather tables of Admiral Fitzroy. Lord C. PAGET said that an officer who went out to sea in one of our ships, when the signals indicated bad weather, would be blamed. All our coasters paid great attention to these signals. Mr. DILLWYN said the weather prophecies did not mislead the public, for the public paid no attention to them. These prophecies were like Ministerial answers—they might be read in a hundred different ways. Mr. LAIRD believed the system saved a vast amount of life and property. (Hear, hear.) The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of 500*l.* for the Royal Academy of Music being proposed, Mr. B. OSBORNE said that he should like to have some explanation of it.

Mr. F. PEEL said this institution, which had been in existence for thirty or forty years, was established for the purpose of enabling persons desirous of making music their profession to obtain as good a musical education in this country as they could obtain on the continent. Originally the instruction was intended to be gratis, but it was found necessary to impose fees, and the income derived from fees was now about 2,500*l.* per annum. But the expenses of the institution were about 3,000*l.*, and the vote now asked for was intended to supply the deficiency.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said this was the first time this vote had appeared on the estimates of the House, and he altogether objected to it.

The Royal Academy of Music was a private academy. (Hear, hear.) Recently they had been engaged in putting a stop to street music, which was for the benefit of poor people, and he really thought they had degenerated into a sort of rich men's club. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") If they voted this 500*l.* they would have the sum increasing year by year, and perhaps before long the academy would get into a building and have to be turned out like the Royal Academy of Pictures. He challenged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to mention six good artists, vocal or instrumental, which this academy had produced. (Hear, hear.)

He had no hesitation in moving the rejection of the vote.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that this academy was private, unless the House chose to say that the multitude of institutions to which it was in the habit of giving annual assistance were private societies. He also denied that the grant would go on increasing.

The vote on behalf of the Geographical Society had not increased, but it had been of the utmost benefit to that society. The memorial which had been presented in favour of this grant was signed by some of the most distinguished musical professors. This showed that the academy had the confidence of the musical profession. The academy had also pledged themselves, in case this grant was made, to discard everything in the nature of private patronage, and to throw open their doors to all comers. The vote was an experiment, and was merely in aid of much larger contributions which were anticipated from the public. He therefore hoped the House would make the grant.

Mr. AYRTON said:—

The Government seemed to be about to teach everything to everybody at the public expense, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke of a maximum grant of 500*l.*, he should look to the Science and Art Department. No sooner would this grant be made in London than the provinces would ask why they should not also have a share; and Dublin and Edinburgh would make demands which could not be resisted for the establishment of schools of music there. (Hear, hear.) The Kensington Museum had led to a museum at Dublin and Edinburgh, and to an expenditure of thousands for erecting, filling, and keeping up those buildings, and for a travelling museum very much like that of Barnum or Wombwell. (Laughter.)

Mr. A. SMITH said that if any Government encouragement were to be given to any particular science, he thought it would be most usefully given to a school of cookery—(laughter)—as that was a science which was very imperfectly understood in this country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HENNESSY was astonished to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer offer to Ireland a vote for



music at a time when that country was going to wreck and ruin through the mismanagement of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the hon. member had mistaken what he said. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was carried by 52 to 42, and the Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

The report of the Committee on Fortifications and Works was brought up, and, after some explanations, was agreed to, and a bill was brought in.

In committee on the Scottish Episcopal Clergy Disabilities Removal Bill, on clause 4, Mr. KINNAIRD proposed to omit the following words:—"Any such bishop shall be entitled to refuse such assent or approbation without assigning any reason for such refusal." Rejected by 48 to 5. A new clause defining the words "Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland" to mean, for the purpose of the act, the Episcopal communion in Scotland, was agreed to.

Other bills were forwarded a stage, and the remaining orders and motions having been disposed of, the House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

#### THE POOR IN THE METROPOLIS.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. Lyall, Mr. VILLIERS said that a bill had been prepared, founded on the recommendation of the select committee of the Poor-law, which relates to the casual poor of the metropolis, which had been approved of by all the unions, and as it was a very short bill, if the House could consent to its passing it might become law this session.

In answer to Mr. Hankey, Sir G. GREY stated that it would not be possible to bring in a bill for establishing a new fire brigade for the metropolis this session.

#### THE TREATY OF 1852.

In answer to Mr. Ayrton, Lord PALMERSTON said that it was not intended by her Majesty's Government to follow the example of Prussia in repudiating the Treaty of 1852, by declaring this country free from any guarantee which was entered into at the Treaty of Vienna with regard to the Saxon provinces of Prussia. In answer to Sir J. Palfreyton, Lord PALMERSTON said that the position of the Treaty of 1852 was that of one of the conditions of which had been found impracticable, all the parties to it having been in conference with a view to its modification.

#### BRAZIL.

On going into committee of supply, Mr. OSBORNE called attention to the state of our political relations with Brazil. He stated that Brazil was the sole country with which this country had no treaty of commerce, and yet the trade with that empire was twelve millions; the debt of Brazil in England was nine millions; while there were several large English companies carrying on undertakings in Brazil guaranteed by the Government of that country. The unsettled relations between the two countries was caused by the meddling foreign policy of her Majesty's Government, which was particularly active as regarded small or weak States. In making a treaty with Brazil for the suppression of the slave-trade, England insisted on a stipulation which was contained in no other treaty, that any Brazilian subject proved to be engaged in the slave-trade should be held to be guilty of piracy. This lay at the bottom of all the irritation which had arisen between the two Governments, and at last, in 1845, that stipulation was struck out of the treaty. But in 1845 Lord Aberdeen induced Parliament to pass an act, by which British cruisers were allowed to seize Brazilian vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade, and have them condemned in prize-courts. Such an act could only have been adopted by a strong to a weak country; and Lord Aberdeen himself never intended it to be a permanent enactment, but it was to be repealed when the slave-trade ceased in Brazil—a consummation which had now been reached. The Brazilians protested against this act as a breach of international law, and it had caused the utmost bad feeling amongst them against England. Speaking of the cause of the recent rupture of our diplomatic relations with Brazil, he urged that the matter in dispute having been referred to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians, the decision was in favour of Brazil. He pointed out that more than 400 captured negroes had been made free since 1860—notwithstanding the statement of Lord Palmerston of the almost insuperable obstacles placed by the Brazilian Government in the way of their emancipation—and he plainly stated that the document produced by the noble lord, which contained the numerous requirements to be fulfilled before a negro could be set free, was a bantering statement with regard to the "law's delay" in Brazil, extracted from an opposition newspaper in that country. He contended that a policy of conciliation, instead of one of spite and irritation, should be pursued.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the inspiration of Mr. Osborne on this subject was derived from a well-known Brazilian agent; but, notwithstanding that much had been said by the hon. gentleman to provoke him into a long and angry discussion, as her Majesty's Government had obtained the good offices of the King of Portugal, he would abstain from a controversy which would be calculated to increase any irritation which might exist. He showed that our trade had of late greatly increased, so that it could not have suffered by the rupture of diplomatic relations. He admitted that the slave-trade had ceased in Brazil; but in a population of seven millions, three millions were slaves, while there were ten thousand "emancipados," or Africans taken from slaves, and kept in a species of servitude. He counselled reticence on the subject of Brazil, in

order not to interfere with the negotiations now going on.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD congratulated the noble lord on his appearance in an entirely new character as one anxious to avoid irritation. He only regretted that the noble lord had not adopted it before he used the language in respect to the Brazilian Government which he uttered on a previous evening. Sir H. CAIRNS also found fault with the tone in which Lord Palmerston had spoken on a previous evening of the Brazilian Government, and he urged the repeal of the Aberdeen Act. Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the maintenance of the act as being most necessary. Mr. T. BARING condemned the policy which had been pursued with respect to Brazil. The subject then dropped.

#### ST. BERNARD'S REFORMATORY.

Mr. PACKE called attention to the want of discipline at the St. Bernard's Catholic Reformatory, in Leicestershire, and expressed a hope that the Government would take up the matter. Sir G. GREY said, although the reformatory had been in an unsatisfactory state, it was now much improved. It must be remembered that outrages of the kind complained of had occurred at Protestant reformatories. If, however, these outrages were repeated, the certificate would be withdrawn, but he trusted that arrangements had been made to insure the good management of the institution. After a few words from Lord J. MANNERS and Mr. HEYGATE, the matter dropped.

#### PASSPORTS IN FRANCE.

Sir W. FRASER called attention to the matter of passports in France. Some time ago it was stated officially that British subjects travelling in France would not require passports. He recited several instances, where, notwithstanding this notice, travellers had been stopped and put to serious inconvenience. Mr. CARDWELL said the matter would receive the attention of her Majesty's Government.

#### SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply, when the Post-office Packet Service Estimate, a vote to pay off Exchequer bonds, and the postponed vote for the Western Coast of Africa, were agreed to after discussion. Upon the first, the estimate for the Packet Service, a conversation took place regarding the prospect of a recovery from the colonies of their proportion of the West India contract. Upon the vote for the Western Coast of Africa, Sir F. BARING, with reference to the Ashantee war, suggested the expediency of increasing the check upon the officials on the coast of Africa, and that, with that view, the House should know something of what was going on before the expenditure was incurred. Sir J. HAY moved to reduce the vote by 2,500*l*. Mr. WHITESIDE greatly censured the war, for which and its calamities, he thought the Colonial Office was responsible. Mr. CARDWELL defended the department with which he was connected, and charged Mr. Whiteside with inaccuracy. He explained the policy which had been deliberately and disinterestedly adopted by this country on the Gold Coast, and persisted in by all preceding Administrations. Mr. ADDERLEY, after condemning this policy and urging the abandonment of the Gold Coast, said he should move next session for a committee to inquire into the whole subject. Mr. H. SEYMOUR observed that without settlements on the West Coast of Africa we could not have any trade with the interior, nor extend the influence of civilisation. The failures in these settlements had arisen, not through our policy, but through faults of administration. Observations were made by Mr. A. MILLS, Lord C. PAGET, Mr. MONSELL, Lord HARTINGTON, Sir F. SMITH, Lord H. VANE, and Mr. C. FORTESCUE. The amendment was withdrawn.

Lord C. PAGET moved a supplementary naval estimate of 222,000*l*. for the purchase of steam-rans, which was agreed to.

This vote concluded the estimates of the year.

#### NEW ZEALAND LOAN.

On the motion to go into committee on the New Zealand (Guarantee of Loan) Bill, Sir J. TRELAWNY asked what was the nature of the colonial security in the case. If the reply was not satisfactory, he should move that the bill be referred to a select committee. General PEEL asked if it was true that the Tauranga fort was assaulted at the desire of members of the Colonial Government, and contrary to the wishes of the Governor. Mr. CARDWELL said the control of the troops was placed in the hands of the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, and he read an extract from a despatch in proof of this. The security for the loan would be the colonial revenues and the revenue from land sales. Colonel SYKES protested against the bill. Mr. WHALLEY believed the insurrection was got up by the Roman Catholic priests. Mr. MILLS expressed his belief that the movements of the troops were controlled by the Ministers of the Colonial Government. Mr. W. MARTIN contended that the war was a most unjust one. The Marquis of HARTINGTON did not think the estimates for the war would be exceeded. Sir J. HAY's information was, that the prolongation of the war appeared to be quite indefinite. On a division, Sir J. Trelawny's amendment was negatived by 79 votes to 32, and the House went into committee. After some discussion the bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported.

#### PUBLIC WORKS (MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS) ADVANCES.

The House resolved into a committee on this subject, and, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, a resolution was agreed to authorising the advance from the Consolidated Fund of a sum not exceeding 3,500,000*l*. on the security of local

rates, to be applied to the same purposes as those specified in the Act of last year.

Lord E. HOWARD thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for making this proposition, for the distress in the manufacturing districts had by no means passed away.

#### SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CLERGY DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL.

On the consideration of certain amendments in this bill, Mr. WHALLEY (amid cries of "Oh," "Divide," and "Adjourn"), protested against the bill, which, he said, would enable any bishop to introduce into this country any Scotch clergyman, and thus introduce favours, to a certain extent, of the doctrine of transubstantiation. ("Oh.") He wished to know what security there was that this bill would not be made a means of unprotestantising this country.

Sir G. GREY said that any Scotch clergyman who might under this bill be introduced into an English benefice would be obliged to take the declarations imposed upon all ministers of the Church of England.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX.—There is an end of doubt respecting Mr. E. Akroyd's candidature for the representation of Halifax in the House of Commons. On Wednesday night, at a meeting of electors, a requisition was presented to him to permit himself to be put in nomination at the next general election. He accepted the invitation, and pledged himself to poll to the last man if a contest should take place. The requisition, after a canvass said to be incomplete, contained 654 signatures. The electors number about 1,600.—*Leeds Mercury*.

KING'S LYNN.—The Hon. F. Walpole, the Conservative candidate for the seat which will shortly become vacant at Lynn, has issued a brief address, expressing his thanks for the reception which he has met, and his confidence of success at the poll. Sir T. F. Burton, the Liberal candidate, is also persevering with his canvass, and more than one meeting has been held on his behalf. No date has yet been fixed for the election.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Liberals have succeeded in securing a candidate in the person of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, author of "A Competition Wallah," and son of Sir Charles Trevelyan, the well-known Indian financier.

ROCHDALE.—The rumour that Mr. Brett had given up the idea of contesting Rochdale with Mr. Cobden turns out to be incorrect. Mr. Brett's committee have issued a placard contradicting the report.

BRISTOL.—Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., has accepted the invitation of upwards of 3,000 Liberal requisitionists to become their second candidate at the general election.

EAST SUSSEX.—The Liberals of East Sussex have adopted Lord Edward Cavendish as their candidate against Mr. Walter Burrell.

WORCESTER CITY.—One of the sitting members (Mr. Ricardo) having expressed his intention to retire from public life, four candidates are in the field—viz., Mr. Alsopp, the eminent brewer, a Conservative; Mr. Laslett, an "independent"; Mr. Lycett (of the firm of Dent and Co., London, glove manufacturers), and Mr. Sheriff (Mayor of Worcester), in the Liberal interest. All these candidates, except Mr. Lycett, have made a personal canvass of the electors.

#### THE MURDER ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

The body of the late Mr. Briggs was buried on Friday in the burial-ground attached to the Unitarian Chapel, Gravel Pits-road, Hackney. The results of the post-mortem examination at present known seem to indicate that hardly any struggle could have taken place between the victim and his assailants, as the hands and arms of the deceased are quite uninjured, with the exception of a few slight abrasions and bruises on the knuckles. These may have resulted either from the fall from the train or from a slight blow.

It seems that the watch-chain taken from Mr. Briggs was exchanged at a jeweller's shop in the city—that of Mr. Death, corner of Bow Churchyard. It appears that on Monday morning last week, a gentlemanly-looking foreigner, apparently a German or Swiss, entered the shop, and asked to be shown some gold Albert chains. Mr. D.'s brother showed him several, and he at last picked out one of the value of 3*l*. 15*s*., which he seemed to fancy. At the same time, he took apparently from his waistcoat pocket a chain, and asked Mr. Death what he would give him for it. Mr. Death examined it, and found it to be made of 15 carat gold. He put it in the scales and weighed it, and told the man its value was 3*l*. 10*s*. The man then said he would take in exchange a chain of the same cost. Mr. Death took one from the window, which was worth 3*l*. 5*s*., and showed it to the man, who said it would suit him very well, asking what he could have to make up the other 5*s*. Mr. Death showed him several second-hand signet-rings, from among which he selected the one already described, and tried it on his finger, leaving it there. The chain was packed in a paper box and delivered to him, and he quitted the shop immediately afterwards. At the time the man called upon him, Mr. Death had heard nothing of the murder, but on subsequently reading the description of the missing chain, he was struck by its closely coinciding with that of the chain he had taken in exchange. He communicated with the police, who



at once took possession of the chain. Inspector Kerressey took it to the daughter of the deceased gentleman, who unhesitatingly identified it as having belonged to her father. On Friday night, a person who answered in certain points to the description of the man who exchanged the chain at Mr. Death's shop, was apprehended. Mr. Death was sent for, and on seeing him immediately pronounced him not to be the man. Other apprehensions have been made, on suspicions which have proved groundless. The police have been greatly perplexed by hoaxes of various kinds. [It will be seen from our latest news that the murderer has been discovered.]

The adjourned inquest on the deceased was held on Monday. Among the witnesses examined that morning was the niece of Mr. Briggs, with whom he dined on the day of the murder. She said, among other things, that some person had applied to her uncle for a loan, and been refused. That person had threatened him with injury—she could not say whether the threat was to the effect that he would murder him. She would not say it was not to that effect. The inquest was adjourned for a week.

A boy on the night of Saturday, the 9th inst., saw a man walk hastily, and apparently direct upon some object, up and down the Stepney platform on the arrival of the 9.45 train from Fenchurch-street, and then enter a carriage in which an old gentleman (supposed to be Mr. Briggs) was sitting alone. The fact that the boy can easily recognise the man who entered the carriage may, in connection with other circumstances, afford an important link in the chain of evidence.

## PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

### UNIFORMITY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following are the names of the minority of 101, and the majority of 157, who voted on the above bill on Wednesday last:—

#### AYES.

Adair, H E	Ennis, J	Martin, J
Agnew, Sir A	Evans, T W	Matheson, A
Athlumney, Lord	Rwart, W	Miller, W
Ayrtoun, A S	Finlay, A S	Mills, J R
Aytoun, R S	Fenwick, E M	Mitchell, T A
Bagwell, J	Finlay, A S	Morris, D
Baring, Sir F	Forster, C	Morrison, W
Barnes, T	Foster, W O	O'Connor Don, The
Bazley, T	Gaskell, J M	O'Loghlen, Sir C M
Berkeley, Hon H F	Gibson, Rt Hn T M	Onslow, G
Berkeley, C P	Gilpin, C	Paget, C
Black, A	Greene, John	Pilkington, J
Bouverie, Hon P P	Gregson, S	Pinney, Colonel
Brand, Hon H	Hadfield, G	Potter, E
Buckley, General	Hanbury, R	Ricardo, O
Buller, Sir A	Hardcastle, J A	Robertson, D
Butler, C S	Headlam, Rt Hn T E	Russell, A
Caith, J	Henderson, J	Russell, Sir W
Carnerie, C	Henley, Lord	Seely, C
Clay, J	Jackson, W	Seymour, H D
Clifton, Sir R J	Jervoise, Sir J C	Smith, M T
Clive, G	King, Hon P J	Staapole, W
Corden, R	Kinglake, A W	Stansfeld, J
Collier, Sir R P	Kinnaird Hon A F	Taylor, P A
Cox, W	Knatchbull-Hugessen, E	Tracy, Hon C R
Crawford, R W	Langton, W H	Trelawny, Sir J S
Davey, E	Lawson, W	Turner, J A
Davis, Colonel F	Leatham, E A	Western, S
Dezman, G	Lefevre, G J	Whalley, G H
Dering, Sir E	Lee, W	White, J
Dillwyn, L L	Lewis, H	White, Hon L
Duff, M E	Locke, J	Williams, W
Dunbar, Sir W	Low, R	
Dundas, F	Marjoribanks, D C	
Dundas, Rt Hn Sir D		

#### NOES.

Adderley, Rt Hn C B	Grey de Wilton, Vis	Noel, Hon G J
Bartolot, Colonel	Griffith, C D	North, Colonel
Bateson, Sir T	Grogan, Sir E	Northcote, Sir S H
Beecroft, G S	Halliburton, T C	O'Neill, E
Bentley, G C	Hamilton, Lord C	Packe, C W
Benyon, R	Hamilton, Viscount	Packe, Colonel
Beresford, D W	Hamilton, I T	Palk, Sir L
Bovill, W	Hardy, G	Palmer, Sir R
Brampton, T W	Hartopp, E B	Papillon, P O
Bremridge, R	Harvey, R B	Parker, Major W
Bridges, Sir B W	Hay, Sir J	Patten, Colonel W
Briscoe, J I	Henniker, Lord	Peel, General
Brooks, R	Heygate, Sir F W	Peel, J
Burgible, Lord	Hill, Hon R C	Powell, F S
Burrell, Sir P	Hodgeson, R	Powys-Lybbe, P L
Cairns, Sir H	Hood, Sir A	Pritchard, J
Cartwright, Colonel	Hornby, W H	Rogers, J J
Cave, S	Horsfall, T B	Rolt, J
Cecil, Lord R	Hovew, E	Rowley, Hon R T
Cochrane, A D	Humberston, P S	Scurfield, J H
Cole, Hon H	Hunt, G W	Selwyn, C J
Cole, Hon J L	Ingestre, Viscount	Smith, Abel
Collins, T	Kekewich, S T	Somes, J
Colthurst, Sir G	Kelly, Sir F	Stirling, W
Copeland, Alderman	Kendall, N	Stronge, Colonel
Corry, Rt Hon H L	Kennard, R W	Stuart, Lieut.-Col
Cubitt, G	King, J K	Sturt, H G
Curzon, Viscount	Knight, F W	Surtees, H E
Dawson, R P	Knox, Colonel	Talbot, Hon W C
Disraeli, Rt Hon B	Knox, Hon Major S	Taylor, Colonel
Drax, J S	Langton, W G	Thynne, Lord H
Du Cane, C	Leftoy, A	Tollmache, J
Duncombe, Hn W E	Legh, Major C	Treherne, M
Du Pre, C G	Legh, W J	Trevor, Lord A E H
Egerton, Sir P G	Leslie, C P	Turner, C
Egerton, Hon A F	Leslie, W	Vance, J
Egerton, W	Liddell, Hon H G	Vansittart, W
Kilphinstone, Sir J D	Llyall, G	Verner, Sir W
Estcourt, T H S	Macdonogh, F	Vernon, E W
Fane, Colonel J W	Manners, Lord J	Vernon, H F
Farquhar, Sir M	Miles, Sir W	Vyse, Colonel H
Fellowes, E	Miller, T J	Walcott, Admiral
Ferrand, W	Mills, A	Walter, J
Fitzgerald, W R	Mitford, W T	Watlington, J W P
Fleming, T W	Monell, Rt Hon W	Welby, W E
Floyer, J	Montague, Lord R	Whiteside, Rt Hn J
Forester, Rt Hn Gen	Montgomery, Sir G	Whitmore, H
Fraser, Sir W A	Morgan, O	Yorke, Hon E T
Gard, R S	Morgan, Major	Yorke, J R
Gilpin, Colonel	Mundy, W	
Gladstone, Rt Hn W	Mure, D	
Gore, J R O	Naas, Lord	
Gore, W R O	Neate, C	
Greenwood, J	Newdegate, C N	

#### PAIRS.

FOR	AGAINST
Mr Baines	Major Hamilton
Mr J J Powell	Mr Macaulay
Major O'Reilly	Sir J Pakington
Mr J A Smith	Mr E Egerton
Mr Handley	Mr Cargill

FOR

Sir J Johnstone  
Mr J B Smith  
Hon L A Ellis  
Sir R Anstruther  
Hon C Howard  
Mr Hibbert  
Lord F Fitzroy  
Mr Traill  
Mr Marshall  
Mr P Urquhart  
Lord Andover  
Hon W O Stanley  
Lord John Browne  
Sir J Matheson  
Mr Lindsay  
Mr Blencowe  
Mr H Robertson  
Mr C Clifford  
Colonel French  
Mr Marsh  
Mr D Fortescue  
Mr B Carter  
Mr Dodson  
Colonel Kingscote  
Mr Layard  
Lord Clarence Paget  
Mr St Aubyn  
Mr H B Sheridan  
Captain Pryse  
Baron L de Rothschild  
Mr Bass  
Sir James Duke  
Mr Massey  
Colonel Watkins  
Mr Vivian  
Mr Dalglish  
Colonel Sykes  
Mr K D Hodgson  
Sir H F Davie  
Mr Donlon  
Sir M Peto  
Lord Fermoy  
Mr Pender  
Sir F Goldsmid  
Sir J Ramsden  
Hon F Calthorpe  
Lord Enfield  
Sir M Cholmeley  
Sir P O'Brien  
Mr Lysley  
Mr Warner  
Hon F Tollemache  
Mr F Berkeley  
Mr Woods  
Mr Hodgkinson  
Colonel Tynte  
Mr Leveson Gower  
Mr Hankey  
Mr H Fenwick

AGAINST

Mr Mowbray  
Captain Jervis  
Mr Laird  
Mr Torrens  
Mr Walker  
Sir H Stracey  
Mr Way  
Mr Cumming Bruce  
Admiral Duncombe  
Sir W W Wynne  
Lord E Thynne  
Mr W E Wynne  
Mr B Stanhope  
Mr Hope Johnstone  
Mr Bentinck  
Mr Knightley  
Hon F Lygon  
Mr J Hardy  
Colonel Edwards  
Sir M W Ridley  
Colonel P Williams  
Hon P Wyndham  
Lord Stanhope  
Colonel Bathurst  
Mr Holford  
Lord W Graham  
Sir James Fergusson  
Mr Repton  
Mr Farrer  
Hon Col Bernard  
Sir H Bruce  
Mr Humphrey  
Lord George Lennox  
Mr S G Smith  
Lord Henry Lennox  
Sir Thomas Hesketh  
Mr H Astell  
Mr Hums Dick  
Mr W Beresford  
Mr Salter Booth  
Mr A A Bathurst  
Mr D Jones  
Mr Knatchbull  
Mr R Long  
Mr Bramley Moore  
Lord George Manners  
Hon C Trefusis  
Lord Holmesdale  
Colonel Napier Sturt  
Colonel Somerset  
Colonel Lowther  
Sir W H Jolliffe  
Captain Damer  
Sir R G Booth  
Mr Murray  
Colonel Annealey  
Colonel Smythe  
Earl of Beattie  
Hon Captain Clive

Mr. Frederick North meant to vote in favour of Mr. Bouverie's bill, but was prevented from doing so by being shut out.

The majority against the vote included, it will be seen, the following Liberals:—Mr. J. Briscoe, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. J. Greenwood, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Neate, and Sir R. Palmer.

The following members of the Government supported the vote:—Mr. Brand, Sir R. Collier, Sir W. Dunbar, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and Mr. L. White.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The negotiations for peace between Denmark and Germany are, it is believed, to commence immediately; and it is reported in Berlin that Herr von Bismark himself will go to Vienna to take part in them. The allies have been making the most active use of the interval preceding the suspension of hostilities. During Sunday night they took possession of the little island of Fohr, on the west coast of Schleswig. All the islands on that coast are now occupied by the allies.

The Princess Clotilde and the infant Prince are both doing well. The Prince was privately baptized immediately after his birth, and received the names of Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, all after members of the Imperial family. The Empress and the Prince Imperial were present at the registration of the birth.

Garibaldi embarked yesterday at Ischia for Caprea. His reception by the public was very enthusiastic. The General did not appear to be in good health.

The Cape mail has arrived. There were rumours of disturbances on the frontier, and at one time it appeared that the colony was on the eve of another Kaffir war; but when the mail left the aspect of affairs was more pacific.

### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of CARMARVON gave notice on behalf of Lord Ellenborough that on Thursday next he would call attention to our foreign relations.

Several bills were advanced a stage. Replying to Lord Redesdale, Earl GRANVILLE said Parliament would be prorogued at the latter end of next week if the private business could be got through. If not, the session would be prolonged to the week after. The House rose at a quarter to six o'clock.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting. At it, on the bringing up of the report of supply, some further discussion took place on the vote for the Ashantee war. Mr. FREDERICK PEEL made an explanation in reply to Sir Henry Willoughby; and Sir JOHN TRELAWNY expressed his conviction that virtually the additional expenditure was beyond the control of the House. Finally the report was received.

On the report of resolutions as to army and navy expenditure, some explanations were asked and given. The Contagious Diseases Bill passed through committee after some discussion.

The House went into committee on the Indian Medical Service Bill. Every clause was stoutly opposed by Mr. HENNESSY, who repeatedly divided the committee. Finally his opposition was successful in stopping the

progress of the bill, for at ten minutes to four o'clock the Chairman left the chair.

The Appropriation Bill was introduced and read a first time.

At the evening sitting Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that on Monday he should move that the vote of the House of the 12th April, in respect to the conduct of Mr. Lowe, be rescinded.

In reply to Mr. S. Fitzgerald, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said two companies of the 20th Regiment had been sent to Japan. The force at Yokohama would now be six companies. Lord NAAS gave notice that on Friday he would call attention to this expedition.

### THE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved for a select committee to inquire into the position of the paper manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland with respect to foreign taxation. He described the manufacture as suffering severely in consequence mainly of the competition to which it was subjected at home, while in foreign countries a heavy duty was levied on the export of rags.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government had no objection to an inquiry, and in that spirit they would meet the proposal of the hon. gentleman in the next session of Parliament. He did not deny that the trade was suffering, but the material facts which had been stated did not refer to the trade generally, but to a particular branch of it. The decrease in the number of makers was stopped, the quantity of paper made was larger, and the imports of materials were greater. He did not think that showed the trade was going to ruin. The makers proposed that a grant should be made to them out of the Consolidated Fund equal to the amount they paid for export duty on foreign rags. That was a proposal which no Minister would venture to make. After considerable discussion, Mr. MAGUIRE briefly replied, and the motion was withdrawn.

### ARMOUR SHIPS.

Sir F. SMITH moved for a Royal commission to inquire into the best means of constructing and armour-plating ships of war. He pointed out the great differences which existed among the ships of our navy, and insisted that a commission ought to issue with the view to the adoption of a more perfect system. Lord C. PAGET would agree to the issuing of a commission if he thought any good would result from it. He did not believe it would be of advantage, for before it could make its report innumerable modifications might be introduced into shipbuilding. He believed our ships were equal to those of any other nation, and the Admiralty were busily engaged in considering the best means of making our vessels models of construction. Sir J. HAY supported the proposal for a commission. Mr. LAIRD did not think such a course advisable, a view in which Sir M. PETO and Sir J. PAKINGTON agreed. Sir F. Smith withdrew his motion.

Sir F. KELLY was moving for a commission to inquire into the claims of Azeem Jah, when the SPEAKER ruled that the question had already been decided this session, and could not be reopened.

Mr. VILLIERS obtained leave to bring in a bill to make provision for distributing the charge of relief of certain classes of poor persons over the metropolis; and The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER a bill to amend an act of the present session relating to certain stamp duties.

The remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

### DISCOVERY OF THE MURDERER OF MR. BRIGGS.

At length the police are on the track of the man who murdered Mr. Briggs in a railway-carriage on the North London line, between Bow and Victoria Park stations. It is remarkable that the suspected murderer should have been living in the same police district as that in which the crime was perpetrated, namely, Bow. His name is Franz Müller, and he is a German, who has been following the trade of a journeyman tailor in this country. The house in which he lodged at Bow is kept by a cabman named Blake. Three days ago Müller quitted his lodgings, and, as is now ascertained, took a passage on board a sailing vessel, the Victoria, then on the point of leaving the London Docks. A little girl, the child of the cabman Blake, picked up yesterday, in the room which Müller had occupied, a small card box of the kind used by jewellers, and on the lid was a label inscribed, "Death, jeweller, Cheapside." The child gave the box to her father, who, being aware that this was the name of the jeweller who had changed the watchguard stolen from Mr. Briggs, very properly took the newly-discovered piece of evidence to the shop of Mr. Death, and the box was found to be just such a one as would have been used in which to place the chain that had been given in exchange for the Albert guard snatched from the murdered man. Inspector Tanner was then brought in, and he accompanied Mr. Death to the house of the cabman at Bow, and here another piece of valuable testimony was discovered. Müller had, with the fatal oversight which betrays the wariest criminals, left a photograph of himself in the room; and Mr. Death had no difficulty in recognising it as that of the man who had brought him a gold watchguard and taken another in exchange. Further than this, Blake identified the hat left in the railway-carriage as one which he himself had bought for Müller about four months ago.

It is stated that the chain which Mr. Death exchanged for that of Mr. Briggs was pledged by Müller last Tuesday week at a pawnbroker's in the City, and that the ticket was purchased by a German tailor, a friend of the supposed assassin. The police have the name and address of this man, and, should he be required at any future time, can readily lay their hands on him. The watch of Mr. Briggs has not been traced, but it is asserted that Müller was in possession of a valuable watch a few days after the murder was discovered.

Last night, at nine o'clock, Mr. Inspector Tanner, Mr. Death, and the cabman, started from Euston-square for Liverpool en route for New York, by to-day's American mail. The inspector was furnished with a warrant granted by Mr. Henry for the apprehension of Müller on the charge of murder, and he also carried with him letters from Mr. Adams to the authorities at New York.

### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were moderate for the time of year. For most qualities, there was a steady demand, at Monday's currency. With foreign wheat, the market was moderately supplied.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

## SUMMARY.

THE best news of the week is the cessation of the Dano-German war. At the request of King Christian's new Cabinet, hostilities will be suspended from this day till the end of the present month, and Danish plenipotentiaries are to be sent to Vienna to negotiate terms of peace. It is said that owing to the difficulty of finally disposing of Schleswig and Holstein, M. von Bismark is disposed to be lenient towards the conquered Danes, and that, as Prussia cannot retain the Duchies, he would rather prefer that they should be still attached to the Danish crown by a personal tie than be handed over to a constitutional sovereign, like the Duke of Augustenburg. But even that bold statesman can scarcely venture thus to set at defiance the national feeling of Germany. However, the war is practically at an end. Suppliant Denmark must, for the sake of peace, accept the terms of the great German Powers, however hard they be, and, but for the veto of France, would perhaps enter the Confederation. Trying times are evidently at hand for constitutional government in Germany, if not in Denmark.

The shocking details of the heavy loss of British officers in the ambushade into which they were entrapped by the Maories in the Gate pah near Tauranga, when one of the most distinguished British regiments fled panic-stricken, and left their officers to be massacred, has excited a deep sensation in high life. Coming so soon after the news of the Ashantee disaster, the event has turned the current of opinion against colonial wars. Parliament and the *Times* are now at one with Mr. Cobden and Professor Goldwin Smith, and demand in menacing tones why the best blood of England is to be poured out in distant lands to tickle the vanity of ambitious governors, or fight the battles of grasping settlers. The mere rumour of British troops having been sent from China to Japan excited quite a stir in the House of Commons last night, and is to be formally discussed on Friday. It is a very wholesome change which bids fair to revolutionise our colonial policy, and once for all put an end to England's "little wars."

The Australians are not to be cajoled by the Government at home. Ready to give them credit for their resistance to the scheme of the Penal Servitude Commission for increasing transportation to Western Australia, the sturdy colonists demand with emphasis that no more convicts shall be sent to the Antipodes; and a motion to pay the cost of shipping off Australian criminals to England has been seriously debated in the legislature of Victoria. The *Times* puts on a bold front, and expostulates with the excited Australians. But their righteous claims must at length be conceded, and it would be prudent for the Colonial Office to yield to entreaty rather than to menace.

The public will this morning have heard with a sense of relief that the murderer of Mr. Briggs has been discovered, thanks rather to the press than the detectives of Scotland-yard. A German named Müller gave the child of a cabinman with whom he lodged a card-box for jewellery, which has been identified as having been in the possession of the man who sold the gold chain of the deceased to Mr. Dath. Other facts have come out which complete the chain of evidence against Müller, now on his way to America. With commendable promptitude the Government have sent police officers and the requisite witnesses out by the mail-steamers to New York. They

are likely to reach that port several days before the sailing vessel in which the murderer embarked can arrive, and are armed with the necessary authority to effect his arrest.

While General Grant has been narrowly scanning the defences of Petersburg, preparatory to another attack, and General Wilson has got safe back to headquarters, though after heavy loss, from his raid around the railways west of that city, sixty miles of which have been destroyed, a Confederate force of some 30,000 men has advanced up the Shenandoah Valley, seized Harper's Ferry, crossed the Potomac, occupied Frederick, in Maryland, and was, by the last accounts, said to be marching on Baltimore. The militia of several adjoining States had been called out to repel the Confederate invasion, which seemed rather to partake of a destructive raid than a serious movement against Baltimore and Washington. General Hunter, whose strategic blunders alone gave General Ewell a chance of crossing the Potomac, was hastening from the borders of Ohio to meet the invaders, but his progress was impeded by gaps in the railway to Baltimore effected by his active enemy. There was no panic in the North at this unexpected invasion, but there seems to be some disquietude among the Confederate bondholders in England, lest General Ewell should be intercepted. But General Lee had been able to detach a considerable force from Petersburg to his assistance.

The resignation of Mr. Chase, Secretary to the Treasury, is confirmed. It is thought that difference with the President relative to some appointments was the cause of his retirement. He is succeeded by Senator Fessenden, an able financier, who is likely to put a limit to the enormous issue of greenbacks, and insist on increased taxation to meet the interest on the war loans. But neither this administrative change, nor the repeal of the foolish bill prohibiting time bargains in gold, had restored public confidence. The premium on that precious metal was still advancing, and the untoward aspect of affairs had induced Mr. Lincoln to appoint a day for national prayer and humiliation. While his country is still in the midst of this death struggle, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, the venerable statesman, who was five years old on the Declaration of Independence, has passed away from the scene of strife. He was about the last link that connected the early with the later history of the American Republic, and one whose prophetic vision foresaw the calamities which the extension of slavery was likely to bring upon his country.

## THE POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION.

WE believe the common-sense of Englishmen has finally settled that the foreign policy of the British Government shall be based in future upon the doctrine of non-intervention. The tenor of the great debate on the Dano-German question implied it—the subsequent discussion on the relations sustained by this country to Brazil, confirms it—and the altered tone of the *Times* is an illustration as well as a corroboration of it. There are two determined opponents of this change—Lord Palmerston, and our contemporary, the *Spectator*. We will leave the noble lord to defend his position. We have so frequently assailed him when he was backed by public opinion, that we rejoice to be relieved from the necessity of doing so now that he is deserted by that potent ally. But we have too much and too hearty respect for the *Spectator* to see with unconcern its assumption of what appears to us to be an untenable position—and we venture to give it a hint that its condemnation of the undeniable tendency of English thought and feeling to a policy of non-interference would command more respect if it confined itself to argument, and dealt less in abuse. Our contemporary very properly resents the imputation of sordid motives to the clergy who, in the matter of subscription, say one thing in words, and mean another thing in their thoughts—it would be but becoming, therefore, to refrain from taxing the great majority of its countrymen with a preference of a financial surplus to a fulfilment of the dictates of national obligation. We have heard so much of this from the *Spectator* of late, that we begin to suspect its own faith in the doctrine it inculcates—and, for the sake of the truths it advocates, we suggest that it may well and wisely discontinue its disparagement of the motives by which the country is actuated.

Our contemporary, to whose observations on most subjects we listen with more than ordinary respect, appears to us to have firmly grasped a noble, and because a noble, a true doctrine, which it knows not how to apply. To the axiom that no nation can ignore its relation to other nations, or the duties arising out of it, without suffer-

ing deterioration or loss, we imagine there are few who will not subscribe. The doctrine of non-intervention, as set forth by Mr. Cobden, and as recognised in the late debate in the House of Commons, and subsequently by the *Times*, is not a mere formula of national selfishness. It may be an enlightened conviction of the highest duty. The *Spectator* is fond of drawing a parallel between the obligations resting upon an individual and those incumbent upon a nation. There is some reason in this—truth is always truth, unselfishness always unselfishness, honour always honour, whether regarded in relation to a unit or to organised millions—but it does not follow that whatever an individual ought to do, a community is bound to do, or would be wise to attempt. Man, as an individual, is endowed with certain aptitudes, capacities, powers and modes of action, which are denied to States—and hence duties will devolve upon the one which cannot be discharged by the other. The manner in which truth, unselfishness, and honour may best express themselves even in private life, will depend very much on the *tout ensemble* of a man's relationships, and upon the circumstances by which he is surrounded—and the manner in which the same qualities may be fitly expressed by a nation will of course be affected by the essential difference there is between one man, and a nation of men. To talk as if every duty binding upon the one were *ipso facto* binding upon the other, is to talk nonsense. The parallel will not hold good in half so many respects as those in which it fails—and the judgment which does not take the trouble to discriminate the particulars wherein the two agree and wherein they differ, is but a cloudy judgment after all. This we take to be the radical unsoundness of the *Spectator's* theory of national obligation—it does not seem to us to take into account what a nation is, what is its duty to itself, or to the several classes of which it is composed, what relationships it can properly sustain to other nations, what objects it is qualified in its national capacity to pursue, or what duties naturally and appropriately devolve upon it.

But even if its notions on this head were clearer than they are, or more correctly speaking, if the state of facts came nearer to its notions than it does, we hold that the intervention for which it argues and for which it has of late so vehemently contended in regard to the Dano-German dispute, is singularly narrow and one-sided. We have been pained within this present hour—we often are—by the screams of an infant which an ignorant and brutal mother provokes by a discipline little short of cruelty. What are we to do? It is difficult to prove that she is infringing the limits of parental authority allowed by the law of the land. It would be vain to summon her before a magistrate. It might only provoke her to worse violence, and expose her child to sharper suffering, if we ineffectually interfered by indignant remonstrance. But the idea of our contemporary seems to be—at least if from the duties of a nation we may deduce the duties of an individual—that we should rush into the woman's domicile, interpose between the strong and the weak, and use the superior physical force which Providence has given us, to restrain the wrong-doer within bounds that appear to us to be legitimate. Well, experience has taught us that, on the whole, the evil is not to be put down in this summary and high-handed way. It does no good. It does harm. It may be generously meant, but it indicates but a small knowledge of human nature, and a smaller still of the kind of force by which God is subduing the evils which infest it. The cry of the child we recognise as a cry to us to do our duty. But whether it be our duty to interfere *vi et armis* or to labour more strenuously than we have done in extending those agencies and influences which have a corrective, educational, and regenerative tendency, we are at no loss to decide. Are we to be set down as deliberately neglectful of the nobler obligations because, upon good considerations, we adopt as a rule of individual conduct that authoritative, judicial, or forcible intervention in other people's affairs is as hurtful to the sufferers, as it is irritating to the offender and perilous to our own quiet?

Let us apply this train of thought to national quarrels, to which it applies with tenfold effect. What has England gained by her perpetual meddling with Continental affairs? Has she really and permanently benefited any one people? Has she not alienated all? Has she succeeded in establishing one pure and holy principle upon a foreign soil? What has she done for the blood and treasure she has wasted? What if now, at last, universal failure should induce her to change her course, and, instead of pauperising, demoralising, and brutalising her own population in the vain attempt to make lawless Powers hear the voice of reason, she should save her resources to use them in a more effectual manner—in educating the ignorant,



civilising the barbarous, raising the fallen, comforting the distressed, and exemplifying all the active virtues which true Christianity inspires?

Mr. Cobden, and the *Times*, and the politicians who think with them, give prominence, it is true, to commercial considerations. But, then, it must be remembered that politics have to do mainly with the material interests of peoples, and that, however sordid such interests may be in themselves, and regarded as an end, they constitute the foundation upon which many higher interests rest. Education, art, science, refinement, social progress, respect for law, civil and religious freedom—how soon they would all disappear amid the dust of a great and prolonged European war! Men who talk of national economy may yet have at heart the greater things dependent upon it—quite as much so as those who affect to despise their political teaching as an abnegation of all high morality. We submit these thoughts to our contemporary with unfeigned respect. We can bear its ecclesiastical bigotry—we can overlook little traits of meanness, of which it is perhaps hardly conscious, owing to the training which the Church of England gives her laity, but which it often exhibits whenever the rights of Dissent are in question—we can understand and make allowance for the dogmatism of a small coterie of able and fine-hearted men who imagine the world to be comprised within their own circle; but we grieve beyond measure that so good an advocate of what is good, should be so vehement in its commendations of the stick—and that it should lead its readers to suppose that there is no better way of dealing with national injustice, than that of "punching the head" of its perpetrator. This is not the sort of battle which the honest, true, and generous, have to wage with ignorance, vice, crime, sin and misery.

#### RAILWAY TERRORS.

NO ONE of sense or experience will disparage the advantages of railway travelling. It has enlarged the locomotive capabilities of all to such an extent as to have virtually translated them into a new world. It constitutes no trivial feature in the daily life of many. It has wrought a complete revolution in the habits of society. It enters into our resources for national defence. But then there is unquestionably another side of the ledger. Railway travelling has its natural dangers—dangers, we mean, incident to it from causes which can hardly be controlled where great power and high speed are the objects sought. Mechanical contrivances will occasionally fail—the toughest materials will sometimes give way—negligence or miscalculation will now and then result in a "frightful accident." We all know this—but we also know that our average safety by this method of travelling is much higher than it ever was before railways were invented.

Perhaps, however, the worst evils of railway travelling are those which are inflicted upon passengers by the traditional heresies of railway directors. To be cut off from all communication for the time being from the outer world, and to be left during that interval, it may be, face to face with a sensualist whom no law will restrain, with a sot, with a madman, with a murderer, detracts very sensibly from the advantages gained in other respects by railway locomotion. The horrible murder of Mr. Briggs on the North London line, and, until yesterday, the inability of the police to trace the criminal, have painfully startled every one into a feeling of insecurity. The crime may not be repeated for a long time to come, but it will be many months before travellers will cease to eye their fellow-travellers with uneasiness almost amounting to suspicion. No body of men have a right to expose their customers to such a cruel position if it can be by any means helped. It can be helped. The means of avoiding the contingency are applied on continental and American railways; and unless railway boards will adopt some method of communication between passengers and guard, they will materially injure their own interests, to say nothing of the stain they will bring upon their reputation.

We earnestly hope that directors will voluntarily make such provision as will obviate the necessity of legislative interference. We believe that the first company which shows public spirit enough to rise above the stereotyped but senseless objections pleaded against any innovation upon the English mode, will place their line upon a level of popularity which will go far to pay the additional expense it may entail upon them. But if railway boards remain obstinate in this matter, recourse must be had to legal compulsion. The protection of life is one of the first duties of Government. It may be, and is, extremely undesirable that commercial undertakings should be meddled with, and commercial responsibilities

weakened, by the authoritative interference of law; but where commercial cupidity persists in exposing men and women to the most frightful of all conceivable peril, for no better reason than that of a somewhat larger percentage of pecuniary profit, it leaves no liberty of choice to the legislature. Parliament *must* interpose, however reluctantly, and, if needs be, must sacrifice theory to meet a want which is not otherwise and more appropriately obviated.

The excuses which are made to do duty whenever this matter is urged upon the attention of railway officials are beneath contempt. It would be more dangerous, they say, to subject a train to frequent stoppages, than it is under the existing system. Yes! but nobody asks that passengers may be provided with power to stop a train, but merely to summon the guard to the compartment in which anything goes wrong. Footboards and handrails would enable him to move from carriage to carriage the whole length of the line with comparative ease and safety as often as his presence should be required—and it is between the passengers and *him*, not the driver, that a communication is sought to be established. Nervous people might occasionally trouble him without valid reason—but what would that amount to in comparison with the terrors to which passengers are now oftentimes exposed? Nor is it to be lost sight of that the knowledge that assistance can be summoned, if needed, would at once extinguish the apprehensions of passengers, and the brutal designs of those who would prey upon their helplessness. No man, unless mad with intoxication—would dare to insult a woman, or do violence to a man, in a railway-carriage in which they are shut up together, when he knows that information of the offence might be instantly given, and that escape would be impossible. It is the easiest and completest preventive conceivable of a danger which no one can face without trepidation—and its adoption upon all lines ought to be insisted upon.

Even when alone, or when in a crowded compartment, the passenger is by no means secure. There is always the risk of fire. We have ourselves seen burning cinders fly into a carriage whilst passing through a tunnel, and had they lighted, as they might have done, upon the gauzy dress of one of our fellow passengers, we shudder at a bare imagination of the catastrophe which would have followed. A train may very seldom be visited by a calamity of this nature—but the mere possibility that such may be its fate, while the travellers are all locked up in isolation, and know that screams will avail them nothing, ought to be avoided, and would be, if directors were guided by an enlightened sense of their duty and their interest. The change will be made at last,—the public will not endure many repetitions of such events as have recently startled them—and then it will be a matter of surprise to all, whether passengers or officials, that the present system was put up with for so many years, and that there could ever be two opinions as to the feasibility and desirableness of imitating the example set us on the Continent.

#### NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE Ministerial white-bait dinner, the precursor of the prorogation, is to be eaten on Saturday next, and it is hoped, if only for the sake of our wearied legislators, that the Session will not outlast the present month.

Mr. Bouverie's signal defeat last Wednesday, on moving the second reading of his Uniformity Act Amendment Bill, was one of those accidents which may be set down rather to a peculiar conjuncture of circumstances than to a decision on the merits of the Bill. But for the fact that the right hon. gentleman had last year declined to go to a division, he would no doubt this year also have refrained from challenging a vote. Mr. Bouverie was in the position of a general who feels compelled to offer battle with the certainty of defeat staring him in the face. When the great confidence debate and division came to an end, the Session, so far as real conflict was involved, was at an end. There was a rush of members out of town, a fact sufficiently illustrated by the pairing of no less than 128 on this particular question. Others were no doubt absent on Wednesday on the ground that such a Bill could not possibly make progress within a fortnight of the prorogation; and some because the crisis was passed and Ministers safe. If to these three reasons we add the not unimportant fact that on the Conservative side there was an official "whip," and none on the other, it is easy to account for the rejection of Mr. Bouverie's Bill by the comparatively large majority of 56.

The debate which preceded this result was languid in the extreme, and hastily got through. In vain did Mr. Bouverie explain that his object was only to remove a legislative obstacle to the

free action of the colleges, which would still have the power of imposing their own tests; and that a large body of fellows, tutors, and graduates in Cambridge University were favourable to the bill. Mr. Walpole was ready with the venerable and stereotyped objection that the measure involved the question of an Established Church, and tended to undermine the religious element of university education. In these alarmist pleas he was supported by Mr. Monsell, who could find no concession to Roman Catholics in the Bill; and by Mr. Neate, a University reformer, whose fine-drawn objections to the measure it is beyond our capacity to understand. It results, then, from this reasoning, that Nonconformists may take a degree or a scholarship without detriment to the Church; but that if the legislature should enable Trinity College, Cambridge, to carry out its own wishes, by presenting a Dissenting scholar with a Fellowship, the ordinary meed of great ability and learning, the Church of England would be in danger. How wonderful is Parliamentary logic! We can hardly be surprised that the Opposition appeared too ashamed of their paltry triumph to cheer the result, when the numbers were announced.

One great obstacle to an early prorogation has been removed. On Monday night the last of the Estimates was passed. During the week there has been more than one lively discussion in committee of supply. On Thursday the National Gallery vote gave rise to the usual amount of sparring. The Government, it appears, accept the decision of the House of Commons that the national collection of paintings shall remain in Trafalgar-square, but decline to accept it in the sense intended. The House plainly desires to make the present building, with the requisite alterations, available for some time to come. But Lord Palmerston insists on interpreting the late vote as one in favour of a new edifice in Trafalgar-square, and refuses to listen to the protests against that unfair conclusion, or to give the Royal Academy notice to quit. The object is, no doubt, to keep the question open, in the hope that the Commons may eventually relent, surrender Trafalgar-square to the great art corporation, and enable Mr. Cowper to carry out his darling scheme of erecting a National Gallery on the Burlington estate. We regret to find Mr. Gladstone lending his influence to these disreputable tactics. On Friday the Government carried, after much opposition, and by a slender majority, a vote of 500, to the Royal Academy of Music—the first vote of the kind, which Mr. Osborne predicts will go on increasing year by year. Mr. Augustus Smith asks, with some reason, why not vote a sum for a school of cookery, which would certainly be of more practical value to the people. It is melancholy to find the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his support of these mischievous votes for extraneous objects, completely impairing the moral effects of his frequent protests against our increasing expenditure.

The New Zealand (Guarantee of Loan) Bill has given rise to two very wholesome and significant debates. That colony desires to raise a loan of a million on the Imperial guarantee, one-half of which is to be set aside in discharge of its debt to the mother country. Both on Thursday and Monday protests were made on both sides of the House, not only against the revival of this vicious principle, but against the continuance of these cruel colonial wars, whether in New Zealand or West Africa, and against the brutal and exterminating theory of Mr. Roebuck. Never were Mr. Cobden's common sense and humane arguments more palatable to the House of Commons. The Bill was passed, though only after two divisions. But the discussions to which it has given rise betoken a strong feeling of disgust in the House of Commons at the continuance of this sanguinary and ruthless war in New Zealand, which has cost this country for the present year alone an amount equal to the proposed loan, besides—and this consideration seems to weigh chiefly with our aristocratic legislators—the lives of some of our most valued officers. The Colonial Office has received a needful lesson; and under the stimulus of these debates will, we doubt not, find it necessary to take prompt measures for stopping the bloodshed in New Zealand, and leaving the colonists to fight their own battles in future.

Our relations with Brazil have twice been before the House of Commons. On Tuesday last week Lord Palmerston spoke with so much temper and irritation on the subject as to call forth rebukes from several members. The occasion was the alleged bad faith of the Brazilian Government to the emancipados, founded, as it now appears, not upon official information, but upon the squib of a Brazilian newspaper—"a sort of half *Owl* and half *Punch*." Provoked by his lordship's offensive manner, Mr. Osborne brought the whole subject forward on Monday



with many a provoking taunt and gibe at Lord Palmerston for his "spite" against Brazil. This time his lordship replied with studied moderation, and refused to say anything further which would interrupt the negotiations now going on for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Brazil. That country is entitled to the repeal of Lord Aberdeen's Act of 1845, now that the Brazilian slave-trade has ceased. But the Government decline to take that step, though urged by Lord Brougham and the Anti-Slavery Society, in order apparently to make a better bargain with Brazil in respect to the emancipados still held in slavery. The question is one of no little difficulty, and the Brazilians naturally resent the bullying tone of our Foreign Office, which, more than anything else, prevents the resumption of cordial relations between the two Governments.

There has been a curious conflict between the Lords and the Commons. The latter carried against the Government a clause in the Penal Servitude Act Amendment Bill, requiring the holder of a ticket-of-leave to report himself once a-month to the police. The clause was struck out by the Lords, reinstated by the Commons, and sent back to the Upper House. Their Lordships, notwithstanding the Earl of Shaftesbury's urgent appeal, finally gave way, and the Bill, which would otherwise have been lost, has passed, with the stringent provision introduced to meet the views of those legislators who desire to exercise a stricter supervision over liberated convicts. There seems to us much truth in Lord Houghton's remark, that the clause in question is a hybrid imitation of Sir Walter Crofton's plan, without those features and safeguards which have made the Irish system what it is.

#### PHARISAISM.

AMONGST the Jews there were three or four sorts of Pharisees, who have been well described by Lightfoot. Some there were who affected so grave and demure a pace that they scarcely lifted their feet from the ground, and others who bent double as they walked. But the real Pharisee, we take it, was the "Pestle" Pharisee, who wrapt his coat about his head, and kept himself from touching any man lest he should be defiled. It was no doubt a man of this straiter sect who went into the Temple to pray. Another member of this sect, or perhaps the same man, it must have been, who rebuked the Saviour for allowing Mary Magdalene to serve him. "You cannot touch pitch," says the Apocrypha, "without being defiled," and all who did not belong to the strictest sect were pitch. We daresay they even looked down upon the merely grave and demure of their own body, and held the man who voluntarily gave himself the backache to prove his piety, as of inferior holiness. They touched no man lest they should be defiled, but they devoured widows' houses.

Pharisaism of this description is not confined to any time or place. It has probably existed in a more or less apparent and repulsive form from the earliest ages. Wherever there is religion, and especially where the punctual and orderly observance of the outward manifestations of religious feeling is held in honour—as it always should be when it is a manifestation and not a manufacture—there will be some who, for the purpose of concealing the want of inward life, will affect an extreme and rigid sanctity. It was only, however, in the last stage of the corruption of the Jewish religion that the mere observance of forms became elevated to a level with the sincere belief of doctrines and the inward obedience of the heart; when the outward formally took the place of the inward, and the Gospel was deposed and substituted by the law. Previous to this time pharisaism had been, as it is now, only a partial or an individual characteristic, and not always extending to the whole life. There was, for instance, the pharisaism of Judah, and there are indications that the three friends of Job were Pharisees. The heathen religions have gone through the same history; and the history of the middle ages is little more than a record of pharisaism. Wherever men are punished for disobedience to forms, there is pharisaism. Wherever there is a loud demand for such punishment, combined with an affectation of horror for the formbreaker, there is a Pestle Pharisee. Self-righteousness with respect to the self-righteous takes the passive habit of austerity; with regard to those who are not self-righteous, it takes the active habit of malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness.

We cannot attribute so much self-righteousness to our own age, as to imagine it to be generally supposed that pharisaism is extinct. It is not extinct, but it has taken a subtler manner. It wears, now, no

phylactery. It does not stand praying at the corners of the streets. It does not everywhere go to the Temple and thank God that it is not as other men or other sects. It is less obtrusive, but probably more pervading, than it was of old. It is not so deep and ingrained as it was, but it is more widely diffused. There are, perhaps, at least we willingly believe so, few individual Pharisees, who are such by profession, but the distinguishing quality of the sect is seen, more or less frequently, in all society and all sects. For it is a mistake to suppose that pharisaism is confined to the "religious world." Some of its most repulsive exhibitions are seen quite outside of that circle.

The essence of pharisaism consists in the avoidance, as a matter of rule, of certain classes or persons, because you possess, or think you possess, in a high degree, either by gift of nature or by acquirement, but generally the latter, some quality in which the persons you avoid are deficient. Pharisaism, therefore, is not to be confounded with hypocrisy, nor with pride, although, most frequently, there is a large mixture of both these qualities in the composition of a "Pestle" Pharisee. A man may be a Pharisee, and yet not be a hypocrite. A man cannot, however, be a Pharisee without being proud. Pride is the foundation, the Pharisee is the superstructure. Joseph Surface was a hypocrite; Mr. Pecksniff was a Pharisee; and the Archdeacon in Victor Hugo's "Hunchback of Notre Dame" was a "Pestle" Pharisee.

We have said that this vice is not confined within ecclesiastical bounds. There is, for instance, the pharisaism of riches. This is met with in all societies, and it is the most vulgar, although not morally the worst form, which it takes. When you see a haughty woman in silk declining to notice a humble lady in a cotton print, you see a Pharisee. When a "carriage person" offers you one finger to shake, you may set him down as a Pharisee. There are a hundred ways in which this vice expresses itself in society. Sometimes it appears in the voice, as when a loud dictatorial tone is assumed towards inferiors, as when a merchant orders his clerk, or a mistress her servant, as a cur would be ordered to lie down. At other times it appears in the overbearing confidence with which opinion is expressed, and the scorn shown of the opinions of humbler men. "The rich man spoke," says Jesus the Son of Sirach, "and all held their peace, and what he said they extolled even to the clouds; the poor man spoke, and they say, 'Who is this?'" We need not remark that occasional experiences of this description have formed one charge against the working of Nonconformist churches. Isolated instances, no doubt, there are of this vice, but where they occur they indicate an already demoralised people. The tempter succeeds with those who are willing to be tempted. The Son of Sirach was not a member of a Congregational or a Baptist church, nor was he a committee-man. This vice and this weakness were in human nature at least two thousand years ago, and they must have been exhibited in as concrete forms as we now occasionally see them, or they would not have been characterised by such a life-like touch. The pharisaism of riches, however, has this excuse. There would be no personifications of it if there were no personifications of flunkeyism. The pharisaism of rich men is very often, and perhaps most commonly, "thrust upon them."

These illustrations might be pursued through nearly all classes of society. There is, for instance, the pharisaism of the intellect, which will not stoop to the comparatively ignorant or uninformed, and will hold no intercourse except with its compeers. There is the pharisaism of refinement, which draws itself away from unconventional or unconsciously rough and rude manners; and lastly, there is the pharisaism of religion. Some of this, it is not perhaps uncharitable to say, exists in nearly all sects, even the best and purest; but it exists in the largest degree in those that are most restrictive with respect to forms and ordinances. It is possible, however, to be a Pharisee while thanking God that you are not a Pharisee, and it is possible for the "broadest" church to be more pharisaical than the narrowest. Cowper has given, in aptest words, the true test of religious pharisaism:—

His virtues were his pride; and this one vice  
Made all his virtues gewgaws of no price.

A Pharisee, therefore, is not a man without virtues. Most commonly he has the moral virtues in a high degree. He errs, not in possessing these, but in possessing them without charity towards those persons who are not exact reflections of himself. He is often a strictly conscientious man, but he is a conscientious man without heart. He is an exact obeyer of the law, but he has no conception that there is something higher than law. He prides himself on his rigid uprightness, he has no pity for the fallen, and no sym-

pathy with the weak. He will stand by and see a brother sinner (but not acknowledging the brotherhood), drowning in the ocean of sin, and look upon him with a proud self-complacency. He will see a man giving way to temptation, and, at the first sign of weakness or guilt, excommunicate him. He quenches the smoking flax with his hardest gripe, and breaks the bruised reed with savage self-righteousness. "There are many men," says a great modern preacher, "that, adhering strictly to God's ideal of rectitude, fail to have sympathy with poor, crippled, and broken-down human nature; and they go aside and away from God just in proportion as they do this. It was this cruelty that brought down from our Saviour His most vehement denunciations; for vice and crime were not regarded by Christ as being as guilty as moral purity without any heart, without any sympathy, without any charitable judgment. The men that he most bitterly condemned were the Pharisees. The notion that is usually associated with Pharisees is, that they were bad men; but the characteristic thought of a Pharisee is, that he was a Puritan—a man that stood upon moral purity as his very ideal of excellence, and that, with great effort and self-denial, maintaining himself there, caring nothing for anybody else, and especially for those that were lower than he, and that had less goodness than he. And such men were the targets at which Christ aimed His severest bolts."

Repulsive though it be, pharisaism is not always so hopeless as it seems. Many men exhibit this quality through ignorance or natural self-conceit, or through the bias of education. It is very disgusting and very irritating to see it anywhen or anywhere, and very few are competent to deal with it. We believe God to be the only successful rebuker and saviour from it. Saul, the pupil of Gamaliel, and of the "strictest sect," became Paul the missionary to the Gentiles, and was ready to be the "offscouring of all things." But—it required a miracle to change him.

Pharisaism sees its most frequent illustrations in this country in the Established Church. All laws which imply that the Dissenter is not worthy to mix with the Churchman, nor worthy of a Churchman's privileges and rights, are the laws of the Pestle Pharisees. With us, as with the Jews, the Pharisees sit in the Sanhedrim and govern the nation. But it had only its day in olden time. It died, and we may find its end with the end of Judaism and its prophetic epitaph in the Gospels.

#### THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—At a time when everyone who can leave business is hastening to the sea-side to escape the unusual heat of the weather, and when, probably, a large proportion of your readers are away from home, and will be disposed for some weeks hence to discard politics and eschew newspapers, it is not easy to arrest attention on a topic even of such paramount importance as the general election which "looms in the distance." Nor should I venture to intrude the subject upon them at the present moment, were it not that much of that preliminary preparation is going on, which cannot easily be afterwards undone. In many a borough and county candidates are presenting their claims, election committees are being formed, and the merits of this, that, and the other politician are being canvassed, prior to the great electoral contest of next year. From the time of the prorogation, which will take place within a few days, till next Christmas, there is likely to be little cessation in the work of preparation. The central club committees of Whigs and Tories, the local committees in every constituency, will be busy in recommending or choosing candidates. I should therefore like to ask whether the friends of religious equality are equally prepared to "take time by the forelock"? The period has come when that great mass of moral opinion elicited at the Liberation Conferences in London, Manchester, Halifax, Plymouth, Leicester, and Norwich, in favour of a decided electoral policy at the next General Election, ought if it is to be of any avail, to be embodied in action.

I lay the more stress on this point from seeing what is now occurring at Halifax, to which one of your correspondents called pointed attention last week. The questions raised by the appearance of Mr. Akroyd as a candidate are of more than local interest. They are of urgent national importance, especially to the Nonconformist community. That borough, it need hardly be said, is represented by Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Stansfeld—reflecting the respective views of Whigs and Radicals. I believe their votes have been pretty much the same, and that on almost every question in which Nonconformists are specially inte-



rested, Sir Charles has voted as satisfactorily as his colleague. Two votes from Halifax have therefore been secured in favour of such questions as the abolition of Church-rates, and University reform. Mr. Akroyd has now come forward as an "independent" candidate; and if he is to be returned, as seems not unlikely, one or the other of the sitting members must give way. It is ostentatiously given out by his friends that Mr. Stansfeld's seat is not thereby endangered, which suggests the conclusion either that Sir C. Wood is to be opposed, or that he is likely to retire—perhaps to the Upper House. In either event the Liberal cause would, by the return of Mr. Akroyd, lose a vote, and the voice of Halifax—at least the friends of religious equality in Halifax—be neutralised in Parliament for another seven years.

The gravity of the case consists in this—that Mr. Akroyd is a new type of the politician; the most dangerous type extant. Professing to be an independent supporter of Lord Palmerston, he would avowedly oppose his lordship and nearly all the members of his Cabinet, on a large class of questions on which they have at least voted with the Liberals. Like the Church Institution, of which he is a member, Mr. Akroyd would make no further concessions to Nonconformists. He heartily concurs in raising the "no-surrender" flag. The Whigs have expunged "reform" from the Liberal creed; Mr. Akroyd would blot out "religious freedom," as interpreted in Parliament by Whigs themselves. On Church-rates and on University reform—to say nothing of other questions—the House of Commons is nearly equally divided. Single votes now turn the scale, as in the University Tests (Oxford) Bill. At this juncture Mr. Akroyd comes before the Nonconformist electors of Halifax, and says in effect:—"I desire to go to Parliament to fight against your rights, though the entire Liberal party supports them. I will help to turn back the tide which has nearly reached the flood. On some things I can support the present Government, but not in any concessions to you. Rather than that any more of your claims shall be granted, I will step out of the Liberal ranks, and join hands with the Newdegates, Cecils, and Bentincks, in resisting you to the utmost." This, it is to be observed, is the prime distinction of Mr. Akroyd—this the new order of statesmanship he would originate, and go to Parliament to advocate. "You shall never abolish Church-rates, if I can help it. I will close fast the doors of the Universities against you. Your claim to equality is a revolutionary principle I will never acknowledge." That is substantially his position in respect to Nonconformists. He has no objection to Liberalism, but it must be a Church-and-State Liberalism—a Liberalism which is rank Toryism except in name. Let a score of Akroyds be returned at the general election, and all that has been gained in Parliament in many a hard-fought struggle will be lost. Statesmen will turn their backs upon a failing cause; lukewarm Liberals will not unreasonably refuse to fight the battles of Nonconformists who care so little for their own principles as cheerfully to send to Parliament their deadliest enemies on the score of neighbourly feeling, or to gratify personal ambition; Church defenders will mock and jeer at opponents whose political virtue gives way at the first onset of temptation.

I suppose, though still loth to believe, that Mr. Akroyd will be returned for Halifax, and returned by professed Liberals, who seem to imagine a seat in Parliament is a suitable mode of testifying their respect for a townsman, instead of a means of giving legislative expression to their political principles. How far other constituencies adopt this extraordinary and absurd theory of representative government, I know not. But a more dangerous example, on the eve of a general election, could not be held up. Better a thousand times have a Parliament of downright Tories than of Liberals of the Akroyd type. I would fain hope that there are few other constituencies, in which Nonconformists form so large an element, disposed to sell themselves to their enemies. But supineness and unpreparedness may entail a like result. If nothing or little is said of our principles and demands while candidates are being selected, and when Nonconformists can speak with a potential voice, little will assuredly be heard on the subject when a new Parliament meets. The news columns of the daily papers show abundantly that party politicians are not disposed to lose anything from want of preparation. They are already at work. They are marshalling their forces; and I, for one, should rejoice to believe that the many hundreds of Nonconformists who endorsed the policy of the Liberation Society last winter and spring were equally on the alert. A general election is a grand educational opportunity, and those who use it to the utmost on behalf of a good cause are sure to reap the fruits of

their activity in the Parliament which follows. Who can say that by the time winter approaches such effort will not be too late to yield any tangible results?

Yours, &c.,

July 18, 1864.

VIGILANCE.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

There is telegraphic news from New York to July 9th.

The most novel feature of the intelligence is the invasion of Maryland by a Confederate force, not exceeding 20,000 men. They had occupied Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, and Hagerstown. Sigel, who had retreated before them, held the Maryland heights on the other side of the river, opposite Harper's Ferry. Hunter was marching from the Shenandoah Valley to meet the invaders, whose object is thought by some to be a mere raid for horses and stores, and by others the capture of Baltimore.

According to a later account, General Sigel evacuated Harper's Ferry and retreated across the Potomac to Maryland Heights, destroying the iron bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway at that point, on the 4th. The Confederates also crossed the Potomac on the same day, and at four p.m. were preparing to assault General Sigel's position. Great alarm existed in the border towns and counties, and also serious apprehensions for the safety of Washington and Baltimore. The Confederates were also engaged in destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, securing the harvest in the Shenandoah Valley, and running off horses, cattle, and other spoil.

The corps of Ewell, Breckenridge and Rhodes had joined the Confederates in Maryland, occupied Frederick City, and were marching upon Baltimore.

The President had called upon the Governor of the State of New York to furnish 12,000 militia for 100 days to repel the Confederate invasion. The President, in his call, says that the Confederates, 15,000 to 20,000 strong, had taken Harper's Ferry, and threatened other places. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, had called 12,000 additional reserves. Governor Seymour had ordered 5,000 militia of New York to Washington.

Grant had made no further attempt to turn the Confederate position at Petersburg since his defeat on the 22nd, but was reported to be making preparations for some new movement—probably the reduction of the Confederate works by bombardment. He had again demanded the surrender of the city. Grant reports that a large Confederate force had left his front. General Baldy Smith, on the morning of the 30th, attempted the capture of the Confederate entrenchments in his front, but was repulsed.

General Wilson, who was sent out with a heavy force of cavalry a fortnight before to operate on the Danville railroad, made his way back to camp on the 29th, after having had his road blocked for nearly thirty-six hours by an overwhelming force of the enemy at Bean's Station, on the Weldon and Petersburg Railway. He was relieved from his fix by a division of the sixth corps, sent by Meade to his rescue, an officer and forty men having cut their way through and brought news of his whereabouts. He lost fourteen guns and his ammunition train—a light one of no great value—and about 1,000 men. The results of his raid are thus summed up by General Grant in a telegram to the Secretary of War:—

Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, General Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were at hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmiths' shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantlings for sleepers could be sawn. Thirty miles of the South Side road were destroyed. Wilson brought in about 400 negroes, and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they retook.

Sherman reports that he occupied Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta on the morning of the 3rd, the Confederates having retired towards the Chattahoochee. Marietta is twenty-two miles from Atlanta, Chattahoochee River being midway. This river is one of the branches of the Appalachicola, which flows through Florida to the Gulf, but it is not navigable higher up than Columbus, about two hundred miles below Atlanta. Forrest and Taylor—the latter from Louisiana—were hastening to reinforce Johnston. Many of Sherman's supply trains are stated to have been captured, and the Confederate force in his rear was steadily augmenting. Sherman's loss during his present campaign is estimated at nearly 20,000 men.

Memphis papers state that General Carr defeated the Confederate General Shelby near St. Charles, Arkansas, on the 27th, capturing 200 prisoners and several cannon. The Federal loss was 200, that of the Confederates in killed and wounded is estimated at 500. During the night Shelby was reinforced by Marmaduke, when Carr retreated. It is reported that Marmaduke and Shelby are moving for a combined attack upon Steele at Little Rock.

The news of the resignation of Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, is confirmed. Mr. Lincoln nominated as his successor ex-Governor Todd, of Ohio, who having declined the appointment, Senator Fessenden, of Maine, was appointed, and confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Chase's resignation is said to have been caused by a conflict with the President in reference to the appointments in the Treasury department. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* states that Mr. Chase, previous to his resignation,

had made preliminary arrangements for negotiating a foreign loan of 100,000,000 dols., through the house of Hope and Co., Amsterdam. An entire change in the financial policy of the Administration was expected. Mr. Fessenden's appointment appears to give general satisfaction, but it was feared that he would not be able to remain long in office on account of his health, which is said to be quite delicate.

News of the sea-fight between the Kearsarge and Alabama arrived on the 5th, and created much gratification. The *Daily News* correspondent says there is a great deal of irritation caused, as might be expected, by the reports of the enthusiastic reception given to Semmes in England after the sinking of the Alabama. Regrets had been expressed that the Deerhound was not also sunk for rescuing Capt. Semmes. Capt. Winslow had been made a commodore in recognition of his services.

On the 3rd, died, at the venerable age of 93, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Massachusetts—a wise legislator, a distinguished statesman, a true patriot, born a British subject, five years older than the Declaration of Independence, which his countrymen celebrated on the 4th for the eighty-eighth time, and sixteen years older than the Union and the Federal Constitution. In his early youth he heard George Washington stigmatised as a traitor and a rebel by the Government whose allegiance he renounced.

The anniversary of the national independence was celebrated in New York on the 4th of July, but with much less display than in former years. The number of serious accidents was about the average, most of them resulting from carelessness or inexperience in the use of firearms. A large number of fires took place during the day and night, including a very destructive one in Greene-street, New York, where over 150,000 dollars worth of property was destroyed.

The occasion of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and the proclamation of martial law, in the State of Kentucky, was caused by anticipated trouble in enforcing the draft and enlistment of slaves.

The examination into the suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, before Judge Russell, commenced on the 6th. General Dix and counsel exhibited an order from Mr. Lincoln, directing the General to resist the process of the court if necessary. The cause was then adjourned until the 9th. Governor Seymour had instructed the District Attorney to enforce the laws of the State at all hazards. The Governor had ordered an immediate draught to increase the State Militia to 75,000, in view of contingencies.

Congress had repealed the Gold Bill, and had adjourned *sine die*.

President Lincoln had appointed the 8th of August for a day of humiliation and prayer.

Gold was 176 prem. on the 9th of July.

### DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The rumours of peace negotiation current last week, are confirmed. The Danish Government sent a proposal to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, for a short truce. The great German Powers consented to a suspension of arms on land and sea (including the raising of the blockade) from the 20th to the 31st of July. They have at the same time requested that Denmark would at once send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna in order to come an understanding relative to the terms of peace. There seems to be little doubt that Denmark is ready to enter the German Confederation on condition of retaining personal union with the Duchies, but the German papers will hear of nothing but the united independence of Schleswig and Holstein. Judging from the tone of the French Ministerial press, the notion of an admission of Denmark into the German Confederation would meet with the most serious disapproval on the part of France.

The following is a summary of a message sent to the Rigsraad by the new Ministry, of which M. de Bluhme, and not Count Moltke, is the head:—

The King, deeming that men unconcerned in the late events would be better able to save the Fatherland, has decided upon a change of Ministers. We hope to obtain the confidence of the Rigsraad and the people, otherwise we shall be powerless. To lay down a programme would at present be impossible. The new Ministers can only give the assurance that, taking their stand firmly upon legal ground, they will never advise the King to adopt illegal measures.

The message concludes by stating that the Ministry will consider it as their mission to uphold the honour and independence of Denmark.

It is asserted on good authority that M. de Quaade is about to proceed to Berlin.

The passage of the Lim Fiord, North Jutland, has been successfully effected by the Prussian troops under General Falkenstein. They then advanced to Fredericksbavn, where they were met by the Danes. The latter were repulsed.

A leading Stockholm paper writes:—"Denmark is of little importance to strengthen Scandinavia against Russia. The absorption of Denmark by Germany would inspire us with pity, but not with alarm."

At the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 14th, a proposition was made by Austria and Prussia that a request should be addressed to the Duke of Augustenburg similar to that addressed to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, asking him to substantiate his hereditary claims to the Duchies. The vote upon this proposal was postponed until the next sitting.

Baron von Beust has been received in the Saxon Upper Chamber with enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. The President of the House delivered an



address, to which the Minister and late Envoy replied in a few sentences, in which he pointed out the signal success the German national cause had made since the opening of the London Conference.

#### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Prince Couza has issued a proclamation announcing the results of his journey to Constantinople, and expressing the gratitude of Roumania towards the Porte and the guaranteeing Powers. The Prince makes it formally known that the Powers have recognised, with some slight modifications, the change introduced by the *coup d'état* of May and sanctioned by the vote of the people.

#### SAN DOMINGO.

It is stated, *via* Madrid, that the insurgents at San Domingo had abandoned their position at Puerto Plata, and were prepared to surrender, provided that the Spanish authorities would promise them a complete amnesty.

#### INDIA.

The Ameer of Cabul is reported to have completely defeated Ahsaf Khan in a great battle at Bamoca.

It is reported that the Viceroy has, in reply to an inquiry from Sir Charles Wood, given pretty determined views on the alleged insalubrity of Calcutta, which he attributes to the filth and dirtiness of the native bazars and buildings all about.

#### CHINA.

Telegraphic advices from China brought news of the repulse of Gordon and the Imperialists at Changchow-foo, with a loss in killed and wounded of twenty-seven officers and 360 men. By the present mail we learn that a subsequent attack upon the place was successful. Changchow-foo was in fact taken by the Imperialists and the European forces on the 11th of May. The *Shanghai Recorder* says:—

Four Wangs were taken prisoners, Hwoo-Wang, Chang-Wang, Tso-Wang, and Lea-Wang. The former, the chief of the city, fought in his palace to the last, and required ten men to bind his hands and secure him, and when brought into the presence of the Futai he refused submission or to pay any respect to him. He told him, "were it not for the aid of the disciplined troops, he defied the Futai's hosts to take the city from him." He is a native of Kwang-see and one of the early adherents of Tien-Wang—of middle size, but well built, blind of one eye, the features rather small, a dark moustache, slight straggling beard, and sallow complexion; apparently a man of great energy. He was one of the bravest and most successful of the rebel body in former days. He it was who overran this very district, and four years ago, in the same month, on the same day, and at the same hour at which he lost it, he captured this city of Changchow-foo. The loss of the disciplined force was one officer (Lieutenant Gibb) killed, one man killed and five wounded, whilst the Imperialists lost, killed, and wounded, about 250.

What the strength of the garrison amounted to, it would be hard to give anything more than a guess at. Twenty thousand probably is about the number—out of this about three thousand fell in this capture. The city is in an impoverished, dilapidated state, but contains two years' rice for the garrison; but little, however, of the other necessities of life.

It is said that Gordon has determined to retire from his command, and it is proposed that his force shall be wholly or in part disbanded. A *Shanghai* paper suggests that the officers should go to Nanking and join the Taepings. Nanking is now their last stronghold. It is not yet known what measures will be adopted against it.

#### JAPAN.

The *China Mail* says it learns "that an expedition to open—or reopen—the Inland Sea, to which the well-known Straits of Shimonosaki form the key, will set out shortly after the Conqueror arrived from Hong Kong. The British Minister will, it is believed, attend in person for the purpose of obtaining a treaty of freedom to the use of these straits by all vessels lawfully carrying the English flag. We draw attention to the foregoing as a matter of very great importance; no doubt Prince Chinsu will listen favourably to the present proposals. Two Dutch frigates will accompany her Majesty's ships *Pelorus* and *Conqueror* in this interesting expedition. Our relations with Japan continue to appear smooth."

#### AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Parliament had been prorogued by Sir John Young, having been in session since June last. The branch railway from East Maitland to Morpeth—a length of two miles and a half—was opened for traffic on the 2nd of May. The Sydney papers contain long reports of the trial of a very notorious bushranger named Gardiner, who was captured in Queensland some time since. The prisoner was acquitted, and the audience cheered the result.

The third Parliament of Victoria, and the first which has died a natural death, was to be dissolved on May 27. The transportation question continued to occupy public attention. Mr. Kyte had submitted his motion to the Parliament, proposing a vote to defray the passage-money of a certain number of ex-convicts annually from the colony to the mother country. It was discussed on the 11th May, and supported by several prominent members including Mr. O'Shannassy, Mr. Duffy, and Mr. Haines. The proposition was withdrawn, but not before it had evoked a strong expression of feeling against the continuance of transportation to any portion of Australia. It was admitted that the object proposed to be gained by the adoption of the

course recommended by Mr. Kyte would be achieved if the landing of a few ex-convicts at Plymouth or Gravesend brought practically before people in England a sense of the evil they propose to bestow upon the colonies.

The *Argus*, referring to this subject, makes the important statement that a memorial praying for the suppression of transportation has been drawn up in Western Australia itself, but that Dr. Hampton, the governor of that colony, has refused to send it to England.

The salmon acclimatising experiment proceeds successfully. Over a hundred of the spawn have come to life in the iced water-pans at the Ice Company's works, North Melbourne; and at the latest dates from Hobart Town all was going well with both the salmon and trout ova in the ponds of the river Plenty.

The Queensland Parliament opened on the 26th April with a speech from the Governor, Sir George Bowen. The *Courier* says:—"We are happy to be able to state that the cotton plantations have not been damaged by the wet weather as was at first expected they would be. The sugar crops have scarcely suffered at all, and many persons are expressing a desire to employ capital in the cultivation of the cane."

#### THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

##### REPULSE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Under date of Auckland, May 2, we have the following, from the correspondent of a Melbourne paper:—

It would seem that, instead of a cessation of hostilities, as was expected here a few weeks ago, we are about to have the really severe part of the fighting in the winter now so rapidly approaching. General Cameron has made his first unsuccessful move. Of course it does not follow that a general is at all to blame in such a case, and I do not think, from all I hear, that his part could have been better performed. The facts of the case are as follows:—The natives, in considerable strength, had reached Tauranga before the general went down, and they had erected a pah of some considerable strength on the neck of land which connects Te Papa (the place where our camp was situated) and the main land. On the 27th and 28th April preparations were being silently and unostentatiously, but at the same time very carefully, made for an attack. Guns were got into position, and troops thrown into positions commanding the approaches to the pah. On the night between the 28th and 29th the 68th Regiment was marched round so as to reach the rear of the position, and succeeded in doing this perfectly unopposed. The whole day, from half-past seven o'clock up to four o'clock in the afternoon, the firing continued with terrific perseverance. The effect was very manifest in a large breach which extended about twenty yards, the rubbish of various kinds filling the trench nearly up to the level of the surrounding earth. At four o'clock the troops prepared for the assault, advanced towards the breach, the skirmishers on each flank pouring a searching fire into the place. The impression was that there could hardly be a living soul left in the place, which appeared to have been turned outside in by the explosion of the shells which had gone on all day. A well-directed but feeble fire from the flanking angles which opened on the column as it advanced at double-quick time up the slope to the breach, only served to modify the view very slightly. With a cheer, the stormers crossed the ditch, scaled the bank, and plunged out of sight within the pah. To those outside but little more was visible. The dropping fire continued to be heard, responded to by our men's firing, and by the shouts of the sailors who formed part of the "forlorn hope," when suddenly volley after volley, quick, close, and evidently from a large number of guns, were heard, and after a few minutes our men staggered back from the deadly breach. The supports under Captain Hamilton, of H.M.S. *Esk*, rushed forward and once more entered the place, but the firing seemed to grow hotter and hotter, and at last they also fell back. From an officer engaged, however, I learn further the aspect of things as seen from the inside. When the "forlorn hope," under Commander Hay, of the *Harrier*, which was composed of the Naval Brigade and the 43rd Regiment, in equal numbers, dashed into the works, they saw nothing of enemies. There were fragments of the palisading and kits of food lying about; also, mats and other things, but not a living soul was visible. Beyond was visible a second palisade, also somewhat shattered and rent. Over this the sailors at once swarmed into the second compartment. There were here no signs of life either. Two or three dead natives lay about, and there was an unusual amount of plunder of various kinds, in different parts of the opening. The usual love of loot which possesses every man-of-war's man was too much for discipline or prudence. Seeing no enemy, they would not believe in one, and many threw down their guns to search for loot. They were soon joined by the 43rd's men in some numbers, and, despite the exertions of their officers, they seem to have formed a very tumultuous band crowded into the inner division. Suddenly from every side, and even, as it seemed, from the ground at their feet, a terrific fire was poured upon them from hundreds of pieces; and the awful war-howls of the natives rang on every side of them. The 43rd men were panic-struck, and fled at once without looking behind them, leaving their officers to stand, and alas, fall, unsupported. The sailors also fell back, and the place was all but evacuated, when Captain Hamilton, of the *Esk*, arrived with the support, and waving his hat over his head, shouted to his men to follow him. As he leaped into the pah a bullet pierced his brain, and he fell dead. His men rushed in, and a terrific fire was kept up for some time, until at last all the officers, with scarcely an exception, being killed and wounded, they fell back in disorder. The 68th Regiment had tried to assault on the opposite side, according to orders, but it was found that the cross-fire was so terrific as to render it death to attempt to storm. It is believed that little, if any short of 800 men were in the pah, and they had laid concealed in casements cut out of the ground, and covered with boughs and earth, which, in great measure, protected them from the shells. The general lost no time in moving up guns and skirmishers, and renewing

the fire upon the place, but, as it was now growing dark nothing more could be done by way of assault. The yells of triumph from the pah were tremendous, and many were the challenges sent through the darkness to the soldiers to come on once more. This was bravado, however, as they knew very well that the assault would be renewed next morning, and did not mean to await its coming. About ten o'clock they seem to have crept out of the pah, and tried to escape unperceived in the darkness. They were, however, intercepted at a crossing-place of the river (by the guard of the 68th and naval brigade), and broke, and took to the swamp. Here they were fired at by the skirmishers of the whole regiment. They escaped for the most part under cover of the darkness, leaving between twenty and thirty of their number dead on the swamp. Our troops entered the pah at midnight, and found that the killed and wounded had not been touched by the natives. Our loss has been terrible, particularly in officers. Captain Hamilton, of the *Esk*, and Colonel Booth, of the 43rd, are killed; Commander Hay mortally wounded; four captains of the 43rd, Lieutenant Hill, of the *Curaçoa* (late *Orpheus*), and many other officers killed, and some wounded. Twenty seven killed, and seventy-seven wounded is the official total; but it is to be feared that many of the wounded must sink.

From Taranaki we have meagre accounts of a more successful affair which occurred on Saturday, the 30th. About 300 Maories, commanded by Parenga Kingi, attacked the redoubt at Sentry Hill in the morning of that day, and were repulsed without any loss on our part, but severe loss on that of the natives; thirty-five dead bodies, including Parenga Kingi's own, had been secured, and also a noted chief, called Big Joe, who was severely wounded in the chest. The garrison was not large enough to sally forth, so the natives carried off nearly all their wounded. With these it is said, with probability, that the native loss amounted to at least 100 killed and wounded. Troops were being marched to follow them up, and Colonel Warre proposed to attack Maitatawa pah next day.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Princess Clotilde gave birth to a son on Saturday night at eleven o'clock.

The King of the Belgians is about to leave Brussels immediately for Vichy. He is expected to arrive at the latter place on Thursday.

The Confederate cruiser *Florida* has been spoken by a homeward-bound Australian trader. In the course of her long cruise she had only captured two vessels.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF M. JULES GERARD.**—The *Free Town Observer* (Sierra Leone) of June 16 states that M. Jules Gerard, known as the lion-killer, has failed in his attempt to reach the interior of the continent by the route of Timbuctoo. He has been attacked and plundered by the natives, and with difficulty escaped with his life.

**THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON** will not this year attend any public concerts or theatrical representations at Vichy. His Majesty has decided on availing himself of a complete repose. He attends only to the most urgent demands of State, which are got over at an early hour in the morning, with the assistance of M. Mocquard.

**GARIBALDI** will shortly return to Caprera. The Italian Government seem to have been taking rather absurd precautions, and to have a large body of spies to watch Garibaldi's movements. It is stated that a three-masted steamer of suspicious appearance has been seen off the island of Ischia, and two Italian ships of war have been directed to cruise off the island.

**REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.**—The *Central India Times* has an account of a curious natural phenomenon which was observed some short time back at Pertabgurh, in the Chindwarra district of the central provinces. A hill of considerable size "melted down in one night into a lake," and the natives are described as being, naturally enough, "lost in amazement." The probable volcanic origin of the hill will, our contemporary thinks, account for its subsidence.

**THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS RETURNING HOME.**—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Alexandria, sent to us by Mr. Thomas Geard, of London, on his way to Australia for a short visit:—

We have had a delightful trip from Marseilles, the pleasure of which has been much enhanced by our agreeable intercourse with the Japanese on board. They are about thirty in number, consisting of first, second, and third Ambassadors, interpreter, various officers, and servants. They are very amiable, particularly intelligent, and remarkably inquisitive. They seek information on every conceivable topic, and are never satisfied till they thoroughly understand what they are inquiring about. Many of them speak English fluently, and seem to regret extremely that they have not been able to visit a country of which they have heard so much. They fully intend to see England next year. They do not seem to have been very favourably impressed with the French character, thinking it light, and frivolous, and thoughtless; as others do who live far away from Japan. That the Japanese would fraternise with the English, I have not the smallest doubt; and I am convinced that a more intimate acquaintance with these interesting and business-like people would obviate the necessity for our battering down their cities on any slight provocation. Of their religious views I can gather very little. They believe in a supreme Ruler of the universe, and worship Him reverently; but have no knowledge of the plan of salvation as we understand it. There is a fine field for our intelligent missionaries who can address them in the Japanese language, and I am sure they may rely on obtaining eager and devout listeners.

**THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN CANADA.**—The Necker was from Hamburg, and brought out above 500 German emigrants; about 460 of them were in the train, which arrived at the bridge over the river Richelieu soon after one a.m. on the 29th ult. It was moonlight. The usual danger light was burning, it being the practice to require the trains to stop until signalled. The driver states that he could not stop the train. On it went till it reached the draw-



bridge, which was open for a steamer to pass, and then the carriages fell forty feet into the river, piled one upon another. The passengers in the first carriages were crushed to death or drowned, but the rest of the carriages falling upon the former tumbled over to the shore. No less than eighty-three passengers were taken out dead. A few may have lived for an hour or so, but the shock experienced in falling from such a height and the subsequent shocks from the accumulation of the cars in the gap was so great that insensibility must have immediately ensued. As soon as possible a strong cable was attached to the upper part of the pile, and by this means two cars, the last of the ill-fated train, were dragged on to the wharf under the bridge. Their removal revealed a horrible sight. A shapeless blue mass of heads and hands and feet protruded among the splinters and framework, and gradually resolved itself into a closely-packed mass of human beings, all ragged and bloody and dented and dinged from crown to foot with blue bruises and weals and cuts inflicted by the ponderous ironwork, the splinters, and the enormous weight of the train. The bodies were cleared from the wreck and carried into the shed on the wharf, the lower part of which had been littered with straw for the wounded. The rubbish around them was covered with shreds of their clothing, pieces of bread, trinkets and coins, gunstocks, implements of every description, torn books and papers, tin cups, boots and shoes, and an innumerable number of other articles. A great many of the dead had been evidently asleep; the majority of them had taken off their boots and coats in the endeavour to make themselves as comfortable as possible. They lay heaped one upon another like sacks, dressed in the traditional blue clothing of the German people. It took many hours to get at some of the dead, and steam power had to be employed to remove the cars lying upon them. A child was got at and removed nine hours after the accident, lying uninjured in its dead mother's arms. The latest advices state that eighty-seven dead bodies had been recovered; three out of 383 wounded passengers sent to Montreal had since died; and ninety-seven persons in all were believed to have perished. Many of the injuries sustained are of a very serious character.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty paid a visit to the Prince Consort ironclad, Captain Willis, C.B., on Saturday evening. The above ship is anchored off Osborne, to guard the Queen during her sojourn in the Isle of Wight.

The Princess Helena is confined to the house by an attack of scarlatina, but in a mild form, and all the symptoms attending the complaint are very satisfactory.

The Queen has been pleased to express the gratification she received from her recent visit to the Horticultural Gardens. Her Majesty makes allusion to the great interest taken in the gardens by the late Prince Consort, and suggests that the anniversary of his birthday, the 26th of August, should in each year be kept as a holiday, on which free admission to the gardens should be allowed to the public. The council of the society of course promise that they will do their utmost to carry out her Majesty's wishes.

The Princess Royal is expected to arrive in England in a few days.

A deputation of ladies, consisting of Lady Wriothesley Russell, Lady Radstock, the Hon. Mrs. Kinnaird, the Hon. Mrs. Leffroy, the Hon. Mrs. Warburton, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, Lady Peto, Lady Havelock, Mrs. R. Nugent, Miss Havelock, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Harrington, have had the honour of presenting a Bible on behalf of the women of the United Kingdom to the Princess of Wales.

On Friday, the Earl and Countess Spencer gave a splendid banquet at Spencer House, St. James's, to the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary of Cambridge. Some twenty-six persons sat down to dinner. The Countess Spencer later in the evening threw open her saloons to a select party to meet the Royal guests. About 250 personages of rank had the honour to receive invitations.

The Duchess of Cambridge gave a magnificent entertainment yesterday afternoon at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, to a numerous and distinguished circle, expressly invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, Count and Countess de Paris, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Count d'Eu, the Duke d'Orleans, and the Princess Marguerite.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch gave a fête on Saturday last at their villa, Richmond, to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Princess Mary of Cambridge, and an illustrious party. The beautiful and spacious grounds attached to the villa, which slope to the margin of the Thames, were tastefully decorated. A vast number of variegated lamps in festoons bounded the grounds; and, in addition, a profuse number of coloured lanterns were suspended from the branches of the trees, which, when lighted, had a most enchanting effect. The Prince and Princess retired shortly before twelve o'clock.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough House on Saturday for the White Lodge, Richmond-park.

The Dublin *Evening Post* says it is rumoured that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Ireland in the course of August.

The Prince of Wales, it is understood, will go north, as he did last year, for the shooting, and again occupy Abergeldie Castle.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday.

The Earl of Derby is rapidly recovering from the gout.

Mr. Bright, M.P., was to leave London on Tuesday for Sutherlandshire, to fish in the Shin. He will probably pay a visit to the Spey on passing homewards.—*Glasgow Post*.

The Ministerial fish dinner is fixed to take place on Saturday, the 23rd inst., and it is expected that the state of public business will permit the prorogation to take place about the end of the week following, not improbably on the 28th inst.—*Globe*.

An influential deputation had an interview with the Postmaster-General on Thursday, with respect to the proposed increase of postage on mail letters to Australia. The deputation strongly deprecated the proposed increase, and urged the necessity of reconsidering the subject. The Postmaster-General at first declined to do so, but ultimately he said he would consult the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the matter.

We (*Nottingham Journal*) have authority to state that the report that the Speaker is about to withdraw from the House of Commons at the end of the present Parliament is entirely without foundation.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. L. Bevan hospitably entertained the whole of the city missionaries, about 400 in number, at Trent Park last Friday. Lord Shaftesbury was prevented by official duties from being present as expected.

Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt has been appointed junior counsel to the Attorney-General, in matters connected with the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Welsby, deceased.

Mr. J. L. Pulling, of University College, was awarded the gold medal in the recent examination for Doctors of Law.

### Law and Police.

MR. HOPLEY, THE LATE EASTBOURNE SCHOOLMASTER.—A trial in the Divorce Court last week of remarkable interest took place. It will be remembered that a few years ago Mr. Hopley, who had kept an educational establishment at Eastbourne, was convicted of having caused the death of one of his pupils, a boy named Cancellor, by unmercifully beating him. This man's wife last week prayed for a judicial separation, on the ground of his cruelty to her. The tale of her courtship and married life, as told by Mrs. Hopley, is instructive. She fell in with Mr. Hopley, then a man of 36, at the age of 18, and was soon captivated by him. He had already a "model educational establishment" at Eastbourne, and was in search of a "model wife," to become the mother of "model children." Mrs. Hopley consented to be put through a course of education, and bowed to all the rules of discipline prescribed by one to whom she looked up "as a sort of supreme high priest." He had views about the management of pregnant women which he rigidly imposed upon her, and enforced, when needful, by kicking her in the back or striking her a violent blow on the head. He objected to her having a nurse or doctor in her first confinement, remarking that the former was unnecessary, and that the presence of the latter would be "indelicate." He took her out five days after the event, with the child in a fish-basket. Having expressed his hope that it might prove a "second Christ," he beat the little creature when it was not more than a fortnight old, and on another occasion put it into a hot bath and poured cold water on its head. He forbade his wife to caress or fondle children, comparing her affection for them to that of a cat for her kittens. By a curious coincidence it happened that this first child exhibited symptoms of idiocy about a fortnight after its birth, but the mode of treatment does not seem to have been changed, for when the second child cried "he used to beat it until it was quiet." All this time he was lecturing his wife for every little infraction of religious duty or his own rules, and by way of illustrating his precepts he struck her, abused her, or spat in her face. This went on, by Mrs. Hopley's account, for years; yet such is the strange force and nature of feminine attachment that after repeated quarrels she stood by him with the utmost fidelity in the ruin of his character and fortune. She cohabited with him when he was awaiting his trial, assisting him in bringing out his pamphlet, and addressed to him during his imprisonment a series of letters which her counsel was compelled to explain as "justifiable hypocrisy," but which the Judge-Ordinary refused to interpret otherwise than as the genuine language of tenderness and devotion. Hopley defended himself in person, and denied most of the allegations against him. On Saturday Sir James Wilde summed up the case at great length and with much minuteness. The jury were absent for some time, and at last stated that they were agreed upon the first count, but not on the second. It was agreed on both sides to take the verdict of the majority, when the jury returned their verdict, finding unanimously that Mr. Hopley had been guilty towards his wife of legal cruelty, and by a majority that she had condoned it. The prayer for a judicial separation was therefore refused.

THE JEWS AND OYSTERS.—A curious charge of forcing an oyster upon a Jew was recently brought before Mr. Paget at the Thames Police-court. Robert Brown was eating oysters in Whitechapel, and wished to press one on a Jew, Jacob Flander, who protested, and pleaded his religion. Brown

would not admit the plea, broke the glass which complainant (a glazier) was carrying, and picking up the oyster out of the mud, where it had dropped in the scuffle, forced it into his mouth. The prohibition against shell-fish in Deut. xiv. 9, 10, was read by Mr. Paget—"These shall ye eat of all that are in the waters: all that have fins and scales shall ye eat; and whatsoever hath not fins and scales ye may not eat; it is unclean unto you." Mr. Paget fined the prisoner 40s. for the assault, in addition to 4s. 7d., the value of the broken glass, and in default of payment gave him five weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a serious nature—though, happily, not leading to loss of life—occurred to the express train which left King's-cross station on Saturday morning. The accident took place at Washington, a few miles south of Newcastle. When the train approached Washington, the crank shaft of the engine broke, the train ran off the line, and the rails, to a considerable extent, were torn up. One lady appears to have been rather seriously injured. The other passengers appear to have escaped with a severe shaking and some bruises. The train contained many persons who were going to the Agricultural show at Newcastle this week.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE-SHOOTING has been proceeding during the week, and there has been a very large attendance. On Sunday the encampment presented a very interesting spectacle. It has been always usual to hold Divine service on the common on the Sunday intervening between the two weeks' competition, and this year the Archbishop of York kindly consented to preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion, and travelled up from his province in order to do so. There was a crowded attendance of volunteers, all in uniform. The archbishop took his text from the 2nd Kings, 9th chap. 18th verse. At the close of his discourse he drew a striking picture of the results to be anticipated from the existence of a force whose members individually felt the full responsibility of their acts, who would shrink from staining their uniforms by contact with anything evil or ignoble, and of whom it could never be said that any one of their number had injured man or wronged woman. On Monday the contest took place between the Lords and Commons—the former scoring 468; the latter 428. Cambridge won the Chancellor's Challenge Plate with 415 against 341 Oxford. Private Howard, 1st Suffolk, has won the Association Silver Medal for the 1st stage Queen's prize, after shooting off ties. Enfield Association Cup, value 50l., winner Sergeant H. M. Aldridge, 4th Dorset, 35 points. The second stage of shooting for the Queen's prize of 250l. and a gold medal terminated yesterday. Private Wyatt, of the London Rifle Brigade, is the winner, and enjoys the honour for the year of being the champion shot of Great Britain. He scored 60, one more than Lieutenant-Colonel Halford. Sergeant Deedes, of Winchester, won Lord Spencer's Cup, with the splendid score of 24 marks, in 7 shots at 500 yards.

BLOOMSBURY FLOWER-SHOW.—On Wednesday the capacious gardens within the area of Russell-square were thrown open for the annual exhibition of flowers belonging to the working classes of the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury. A large tent was erected in the grounds, and this was abundantly decorated with fuschias, geraniums, annuals, and various other flowers and plants. The company consisted almost exclusively of the poorer inhabitants of the parish, the only exception being the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., Mr. Payne, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Miss Twining, the Hon. Misses Ashley, Mr. W. Hawes, the Rev. Emilius Bayley (rector of the parish), &c. All present seemed to enter most heartily into the pleasures of the scene; and the laudable arrangement which caused the customary barriers of exclusiveness to be thrown down for the time, and the gardens to be opened to the parishioners, was evidently much appreciated. It appears that the system of exhibiting flowers under the present circumstances has rapidly increased in public favour, and whereas in the first year only 140 plants were entered, nearly 800 were now registered, and 400 persons had given in their names. The prizes, varying from 1s. to 10s., were distributed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who delivered an eloquent and encouraging address expressing the delight he felt at the character of the exhibition, and pointing out the many obvious advantages that must arise from such an organisation. But it was not alone for the best display of flowers that prizes were awarded. The owners of clean and tidy rooms were also honoured, and these competitors received money rewards varying from 10s. to 2l. Lord Shaftesbury, in presenting them, congratulated the parishioners on the progress they had made in adopting measures for the preservation of their own health, and the propagation of a bright and salutary example. For the prizes, in respect to the possession of clean and tidy rooms, 300 names were entered, and the Rev. Mr. Bayley and his curate had paid no less than 600 visits in the space of six weeks, in order to ascertain who amongst the occupants were best deserving of rewards. The competition was confined exclusively to the inhabitants of the parish, both as regarded the exhibition of flowers and the prizes for clean and tidy rooms, and it should be stated that none of the flowers were cultivated in conservatories or elaborately-trimmed gardens, but in bow-pots and wooden boxes fixed on the window-sills of the humblest parishioners.



## Literature.

## "UNDER THE BAN."\*

This is a story of Jesuit plot and intrigue. It shows us Jesuit influence in all its wonderful ramifications through society—its power over all classes, especially ecclesiastics, from the most distinguished archbishop to the humblest curé. It represents a society, diffusing itself by means of its agents over the whole Catholic world,—acquiring unbounded wealth by legacies, benefactions, and even by extensive mercantile transactions—wielding the power of the confessional without scruple and with terrible effect—resenting all opposition to its power, and bringing its deadly machinery to bear upon all who are bold enough to resist its schemes. "*Le Mau dit*," is M. Julio de la Clavière, a priest, who with his sister Louise are adopted, being orphans, by an aunt, whose heirs, it is supposed, they are to become on her death. The confessor of the old lady, however, has managed, by a dexterous use of spiritual terror and unspiritual persuasion, to induce her to leave her property to a Jesuit agent, who, after making a liberal deduction for himself, hands its over to the Society,—a small annuity being reserved for Julio and Louise. Julio even before his aunt's death has won distinction by his eloquence as a preacher, his learning and abilities as a scholar and writer, and his modesty, earnestness, and nobility of character as a man. He had also become obnoxious to the Society of Jesus, by the liberality of his opinions, and the determination with which he resisted the attempts made to induce his sister Louise to enter a convent. When he finds himself and his sister disinherited, he brings the will before legal tribunals, he writes pamphlets to expose the intrigues of the Jesuits, and begins a course of defiance and warfare which brings upon him all the wrath of the formidable Order. He is dismissed from his position of eminence, deprived of all chances of promotion, banished to a distant Alpine cure; his sister is induced to use her influence to dissuade him from pursuing his campaign against the Society; she is withdrawn from his society, concealed in a convent, rescued, &c., &c., &c. The romantic sequences are obvious enough, we need not pursue them. Suffice it to say that vengeance pursues the unfortunate Julio throughout his own and his sister's life (she proves, however, not to be really his sister, and he is tempted to love her in even a more tender way, but resists the temptation). Death is the only close to such an unequal contest, and the victim of such unrelenting persecution dies at last in poverty,—though brave, forgiving, faithful, and submissive to his Church to the last.

Those who wish to see how marvellously the Jesuits exercise their power—how unchanged the Society is since the days when they writhed under the searching sarcasms of Pascal's "*Provinciales*"—will find a very full, and, we presume, substantially accurate, description of this strange ecclesiastical organisation in the volumes before us. In this respect the book is thoroughly interesting and valuable. As a story we do not think it so successful. Stories written "with a purpose" may be good, as such, if the writer has the art to put a sort of quasi-concealment on the purpose, so that the reader may have a chance of flattering himself that the conclusions which he draws are elicited by his own sagacity, and were only partially contemplated by the writer. It is the height of art so to conceal art as to allow the reader to suppose he is making very keen and subtle metaphysical observations into the author's mind, detecting a bias and a colouring of which he is himself unconscious, while all the time the author takes good care that the observations shall be inevitable, and the conclusions irresistible. The reverend author of this story does not make any such attempt. He is at no pains to conceal his purpose. The *dramatis personæ* are only actors and spokesmen to represent what he wishes to show, and speak what he wishes to say. Indeed, he is not even content with this. The didactic instinct is too strong in the author to be satisfied with any indirect discoursing—he is perpetually introducing small digressions in his own proper person. He is his own chorus, in the Greek tragedy sense, and often declaims or chants without putting on any costume. We do not mean that the book is full of wearisome digressions—the digressions are frequent, but neither long nor wearisome. But they serve to lower the level of interest throughout the book. They are nearly as interesting as the story, and the story is not fascinating enough to suffer very materially by their introduction. The story brings us very

successfully to sympathise with the "purpose," so that the pill of digression is well gilded.

The design of the work being to expose the Jesuits, the development of the plot, the portrayal of the characters, the movement of events, are matters of secondary importance. But however subordinate these things may be, we have a right to look for verisimilitude in narrative. Any author with a "purpose" will be more likely to succeed in his main object, if he blends light and shade in the pictures that he draws, and does not make all the light tints fall on those whom he wishes to honour, and all the dark ones on those whom he wishes to condemn. Our author has to a great extent fallen into this blunder. Julio, the victim of Jesuit intrigue, and ultimately the martyr, is superhumanly excellent and admirable. Not a single blemish is to be seen in his character—he is never at fault, but always equal, intellectually and morally, to every emergency. The Jesuits, on the contrary, have no redeeming qualities; or if the existence of any is ever hinted at, it is only that Julio's charity and candour, and generosity and magnanimity, may be exalted at the expense of his enemies. He can qualify his censure of the Jesuit Order by allowing for individual excellencies, and thus display his own exceeding moderation, but the author cannot produce any of these individuals or excellencies for our inspection. We are somewhat perplexed also with the mode in which love and money bargain with one another, in the conduct of some of the chief actors of the story. Louise is betrothed to Verdelon, the bosom friend of Julio, who is in training for an ecclesiastical career, but is induced, chiefly by his attachment to Louise, to abandon his vocation and become an advocate. He defends the disinherited orphans with wonderful eloquence, and scourges the Jesuits with honest indignation. Yet during the whole time Louise is conscious that her engagement is not likely to be permanent if she loses her money; the bold, independent, talented lawyer, whose brilliant success at the bar is assured, who has left the Church for the sake of his love to Louise, coolly sacrifices his love and abandons his betrothed when he finds her penniless. Both Julio and Louise consent to this mercenary attachment. Louise would wish the fight before the legal tribunals to be abandoned, so that her brother may not be exposed to Jesuit vengeance, but if she is penniless her lover is lost—she "has not command over herself to be able to urge her brother to abandon the contest; "her heart is no longer her own." The embarrassment is almost ludicrous, and when ultimately Verdelon's love declines because it is no longer quickened by cash, although he is faintly condemned as her "faithless lover," yet there is no conception, apparently, that the result could have been different.

One of the most noteworthy features of this work is the fact that it professes to be written by a French abbé. It has indeed been recently asserted in continental journals that the author of this work is not an ecclesiastic, not even a Catholic, but a Protestant controversialist. If this is the case we may infer that he thinks it no violation of probability to assign the authorship of such a work to a Catholic priest, and that the extremely Protestant sentiments which he expresses may, without challenge, be associated with the position and profession of the Romish clergy. In our own country we are sometimes startled by finding a liberality and advancement of sentiment expressed, or in various ways manifested, in the very heart of the Established Sect, which we could only suppose possible among those who have completely severed themselves from her communion. And, as in England, there is a practically Dissenting movement among some of the most enlightened of the clergy, so we know, independently of the testimony of this work, that in the Romish Church there are Protestant influences working where we should least expect to find them. Whatever, then, may be the ecclesiastical position of the author of this work, we may conclude that there is a class, an increasing class, probably already a large one, of priests in the Romish Church, whose sympathies are identified with all that we are accustomed to look upon as essentially Protestant, although they retain and cherish their allegiance to their Church. It may seem strange that any strong tendency in favour of civil and religious liberty can continue and flourish in the midst of such a system of spiritual absolutism as the Papal Church. Yet this is evidently the case, explain it as we will. Passaglia and Lacordaire are the most prominent members of this class, and they represent a large number of the most cultivated among the clergy and the laity. Catholics of this stamp admire Luther, Gavazzi, and Garibaldi; they long for the downfall of the temporal power of the Church, and "total separation between Church and State in the mutual interests of both"; they are opposed to the celibacy of the priest-

hood, and the perpetual obligation of priestly vows. They regard ordinary life as a sacred thing, and desire that the priest should be able to share in all its sympathies and sanctities. They would compel the episcopacy to recognise their own obligations, and respect the freedom of the inferior clergy. They hold loosely by traditions, and wish to return to the teachings of the first ages of the Church. If the book before us may be taken as a manifesto from this class, it doubtless deserves a careful reading and a wide circulation. A slight change in the political condition of France or Italy may any day bring this class prominently forward. In the name of the principles to which we are ourselves pledged and devoted, we most heartily wish them God-speed.

## MR. GILBERT'S NEW TALES.\*

Mr. Gilbert is a novelist of considerable promise. He introduces into his tales enough of stirring incident to allure those who seek in fiction nothing more than a momentary excitement and pleasure, while at the same time he adds other elements more attractive to those of thoughtful spirit. He constructs his plots with considerable ingenuity, and develops them in a simple and unaffected narrative. He can hardly be called a profound thinker; but he has certainly been a careful observer of men, and shows no slight power in the analysis of motives and the estimate of the subtler influences by which character is formed and action determined. Despite an occasional awkwardness in his mode of telling a story, his style has the merit of clearness and correctness, and is sometimes marked by great force. He always maintains a high moral tone. He does not think it necessary to give minute and highly-coloured pictures of vice, still less to throw around its agents attractions which do much to hide its real deformity, but depicts it in its cold-blooded selfishness, its corrupting influences, its terrible results. Thus, while there is not a page that need call up a blush, we are throughout made to feel the utter loathsomeness of sin and to recognise the truth of the old Scripture teaching, that in one way or other it will find the sinner out.

In the "*Goldsworthy Family*" Mr. Gilbert has selected for his theme the schemings of a narrow-minded, heartless, country attorney, whose only power lies in an acuteness sharpened by an overpowering avarice and skilled in all the subtleties of the law, and in whom selfishness has long since crushed every honourable instinct and extinguished every generous feeling. The subject is certainly not very inviting, and the story in which it is treated presents us with nothing new or striking in its general outline. It is easy, indeed, to forecast the main incidents of a tale such as this. Clever, but unscrupulous selfishness preying upon innocence unsuspecting of such craft, and making even the villainy of less astute men available for its own purposes—finding successive obstacles to the accomplishment of its cherished purposes, but only stirred by them to yet firmer resolve and more fiendish ingenuity—becoming more hardened and reckless by each step in the process—pursuing for a long time a course of unbroken success—and coming within sight of the desired goal, but only to find in the hour of its anticipated triumph all its hopes blighted, its plans baffled, and the cup of happiness dashed as by the hand of some terrible Nemesis, while yet untasted, to the ground,—is a picture so common in works of this character that it must be familiar to most of us. Still in the filling up of an outline so well known Mr. Gilbert has shown considerable originality. Especially is there something characteristic in the conception of his hero. Mr. Goldsworthy is not of the common type of fraudulent lawyers who purloin the property of rich and trusting clients, gamble away the securities committed to their care, and pursue for years a course of flagrant dishonesty, ending at last in detection and ruin to themselves and others. He was too wary, too respectable, and (as no doubt he persuaded himself) too honest, to yield to temptations to such crime. He would do nothing to compromise his fair name or to expose himself to the penalties of the law; he was desirous to be esteemed not only a moral but a religious man, and shaped his proceedings with that view. There is a keen bit of satire, all the more biting because of its truth, in one touch thrown in by Mr. Gilbert, which gives us at once the measure of the man. "With the acquisition of the two estates, his reverence for the Church—that is, the State Church—had increased in proportion. He considered his religion should keep pace with his position in society, and since his purchase of Bowater he had never missed

\* *Under the Ban. (Le Mau dit).* A Tale of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the French of M. l'ABBÉ. Three Vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1864.

\* *The Goldsworthy Family; or, The Country Attorney.* Two Vols. By WILLIAM GILBERT. London: William Freeman.

*The Rosary: a Legend of Wilton Abbey.* By WILLIAM GILBERT. London: William Freeman.



"a service." The author shows great skill in describing the way in which this man, professing regard for virtue, and ready to resent any imputation on his truthfulness and honour, is yet drawn on to the perpetration of crimes not the less real because he was guiltless of any overt acts, and sought amid the whole to preserve the appearance of excessive integrity.

We find him, at the commencement of the tale, in an awkward position owing to the discovery of a fraud which has been perpetrated upon him by a needy aristocrat, from whom he had obtained, as he thought, great advantages, but whose securities he has found, to his consternation, to be utterly worthless. The way in which he extricates himself from this dilemma, by the sacrifice of his widowed sister-in-law, who had placed implicit faith in the soundness of his judgment, the honesty of his principles, and the kindness of his heart, reveals to us at once that keenness of intellect and unmitigated selfishness of heart which characterise all his transactions. No consideration of the misery he is bringing upon others ever causes him to falter in the pursuit on which he has entered. The simplicity, ignorance, and trust of the poor widow are the instruments with which he works, and which he wields with un pitying determination, to the utter ruin of all her hopes in life. It would seem as though Mr. Gilbert's design in the picture was to furnish us with a terrible example of the way in which a man, while keeping himself clear of any legal penalty, may yet be steeped in the foulest crime. He could not easily have been convicted of direct fraud; in fact, he so contrived appearances that had his actions been dragged into the light of day, he would have obtained credit rather for honourable and disinterested conduct, yet nothing could have been more dishonest in their whole spirit and purpose than the words and acts by which he entrapped his victims into his power. He would have recoiled from any temptation to stain his hands with the blood of another, yet by contriving to expose young Wilkinson to a temptation which was sure to be irresistible, and fatal in its results, he was really guilty of his death. An equally decided verdict must be pronounced on his conduct to his wife, for whom he professed to entertain a certain affection, but whom he really sacrificed to the exigencies of his own ambition and greed. The workings of his mind under the various influences which impelled him onward in his wicked career—the diabolical cleverness of the plans which he laid to gain his ends by means, no matter how foul, provided they did not involve his reputation—the triumph of his craft in concealing the evidences of its own work—the deceptions which he practised upon his conscience, so twisting and perverting it as to make it approve his worst proceedings,—are portrayed with remarkable force and skill. Major Riverdale is a villain of a different order, more dashing, more profligate altogether, more aristocratic in his tone and tendencies, but as base, as heartlessly selfish, as unscrupulous in the adoption of expedients necessary to secure his own objects, and, to the measure of his powers, with all his jollity and extravagance, as calculating and wily in his policy, as the shrewd old lawyer himself. The encounter between these two worthies, each of whom was, to a certain extent, in the power of the other, and the relations between whom blended, in a very singular way, elements of antagonism and sympathy, are among the cleverest scenes of the tale.

The fault of the work, however, is, that it gives little besides these pictures of consummate and unrelieved villany. It is true that there is nothing about it which is likely to overcome the feeling of disgust and abhorrence with which it ought ever to be regarded. From the first we have but one sentiment, of utter loathing and contempt for the confederates in crime, and our complaint is not, therefore, that vice is not made sufficiently repellent; but rather that virtue is not sufficiently attractive. The better characters of the book are, for the most part, commonplace and uninviting. We sympathise with Mrs. William Goldsworthy in her undeserved misfortunes, and can even admire the resignation with which she bears them; but she is too tame and feeble ever to command any great amount of sympathy. Her daughter's character is drawn with more force, and the story of her last days is well conceived and powerfully told; but she has slight pretension to be regarded as a heroine. Miss Fearon is more entitled to praise, and is, in fact, one of the most natural and interesting characters of the tale. The lover of this kind-hearted governess, and the very simple-minded curate, bear no direct relation to the main current of the narrative; but they form an episode that gives some vivacity to a novel singularly deficient in what is the predominating element in most works of its class.

"The Rosary" is a legend of mediæval times which does not particularly commend itself to our taste. It is the confession of a fair dame

who, during the absence of her liege lord, described as the very model of every chivalric virtue, was tempted to forgetfulness, and even to disloyalty of thought, and who, on receiving the tidings of his death while on his homeward journey, was so conscience-stricken that she sought refuge in a convent, where she rose to be Lady Abbess, and dying in the odour of sanctity, left behind her this tale of her own temptation and suffering to be read after her death for the benefit of the sisterhood. In developing a story from such scanty material, the author shows his skill in spiritual anatomy, but we confess ourselves at a loss to see any good that is likely to result from such a portraiture. The story will not add anything to Mr. Gilbert's fame, who has here forsaken the line in which he is best fitted to excel without securing any correspondent advantage. We shall be glad to meet him again amid more congenial scenes, assured that he possesses powers which need only to be carefully developed and wisely used to raise him to an eminence higher than any he has yet attained.

#### THE QUARTERLIES.

*The Quarterly Journal of Science* (with which "The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal" is now combined) opens with an article on "The Physical Aspects of the Moon's Surface," illustrated by an extremely interesting plate of lunar craters; and puts very strongly the scientific conclusion, that there is no form of life, animal or vegetable, of which we have any cognisance, that would be able to exist upon the moon,—where there is "no air, no water, but a glaring sun" which pours its fierce burning rays without any modifying influence for fourteen days unceasingly upon its "surface, until the resulting temperature may be estimated to have reached fully 212 degs.;" and which is followed by another fourteen days of cold, during which the temperature must sink to 250 degs. below zero! The uses of the moon are, however, neither few nor small, being not only "a lamp to the earth," but the agent through which our ocean is saved from becoming a vast stagnant pool, using the tides as "a mighty broom" "daily to sweep our coasts," while she also performs "the work of a tug in bringing vessels up our tidal rivers." Mr. Scott Russell writes of "Gun Cotton"—its chemistry and its mechanics, with a view to extend knowledge and skill in the use of this new power coming under the same category as steam and gunpowder. It is said that "the mechanical application of gun-cotton" may be considered to be exclusively due to Major-General Lenk, of the Austrian service. Pure gun-cotton becomes either a powerful explosive agent, or a "docile performer of mechanical duty, not according to any change in its composition, or variation in its elements" or their proportions, but according to the mechanical "structure which is given to it, or the mechanical arrangements of which it is made a part." "Structure is quality, and mechanical arrangement the measure of power, in gun-cotton"; and according to these a given quantity of the same cotton "becomes a mild, harmless, ineffectual firework, a terrible, irresistible, explosive agent, or a pliable, powerful, obedient workman." This paper is illustrated by a plate from photographs, showing the explosive effects of gun-cotton on a stockade, at a trial made at Stowmarket in the spring. It seems probable that this new power will be brought to perform gently and effectively a good deal of the mechanical drudgery of the future, and will become a most formidable instrument of war. Mr. Nunneley writes on "The History and Uses of the Ophthalmoscope"; and sufficiently shows that, considering how short a time has elapsed since the power of seeing into the bottom of a living eye was demonstrated to be practicable, satisfactory progress has been made in rendering such knowledge useful in the treatment of disease. Dr. Collingwood gives some interesting facts on "Acclimatisation," especially with reference to the operations of the societies of Paris and of Melbourne. We pass by other original articles, to express our high sense of the value of the "Chronicles of Science," which present a complete record of all discoveries and advances made in every department of experimental and practical science,—the facts relating to geography, metallurgy, physics, and sanitation, being of the greatest interest. This quarterly has reached only its third number, but has established itself with us as one of the most valuable publications of the time.

We retain our great admiration of *The Popular Science Review*, which has in this number an article on "The Aniline Dyes," whose brilliancy has eclipsed all other colours, though born of so low and offensive a substance as coal-tar. Dr. Phipson has thus filled up a gap in popular scientific literature, and has managed so to write that ladies who glory in the new opal blue, in improved magenta, and in the imperial violet, may read with delight of the production of these favourite colours, while scientific persons will find all the formulæ and methods which make a paper acceptable to their tastes, and serviceable to their studies. The article is illustrated by six specimens of silk, from Messrs. Simpson, Maule, and Nicholson. Dr. Liebig contributes a few pages, "On the Action of Manures," designed to make known and show the application of "the law of equality" of nutritive value belonging to the constituents of

"food," with the important (for farmers) corollary, "that the element or elements which are either wanting in the soil or are contained in it in insufficient quantity, are the ones which will prove of preponderating value in the manures applied." Mr. Ray Lankester supplements Hugh Miller by an account of "The English Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone." Dr. Lawson tells us, lightly but learnedly, all about "Oysters and Oyster Culture"; from which we learn—after science has been duly honoured—that seven hundred millions of oysters are annually consumed in London alone, and quite as many, if not more, in the provinces; and if we value them at sixpence a-dozen, which is less than the consumer pays, we shall have an expenditure in England of about three millions sterling in oysters alone! And yet, while the demand for them increases, the supply diminishes; and while our French neighbours have been trying with hand and brain to increase their supply, we English have used only mouth and stomach to destroy ours!—"to cultivate the sea," that is the duty to which facts point us. No little interest attaches to "The Pneumatic Despatch," of which Mr. Mackie tells us everything scientific, practical, and conventional,—as at once a telegraph that transmits the actual message penned by the sender, an instantaneous parcel-post, and a means of travelling with great velocity in a perpetual calm (and why, is explained), and without the choking sulphurous vapours of our present underground railways. Certainly "underground London," with its great arteries of drains, its vast network of gas and water-pipes and electric wires, its railways, and so on, is likely soon to be "quite as wonderful as London above-ground." The circumstance incidentally mentioned by the writer, of the "sighing" and "breathing" of the despatch-tube after its work, is very curious; and seems to indicate that we have yet much to learn of even the mechanical properties of air. "The Microscopic Fungi" are still attractively investigated, with the aid of coloured illustrations,—the "white rust" being the present subject, known as the mildew, of which various species affect our roses, hops, and vines, with other plants, so destructively. In this journal also, the "Scientific Summary" is excellent; and has at least one advantage over the "Chronicle" of the publication previously noticed, namely, that its facts are not only classified, but each has its separate heading, whereby reference is greatly facilitated.

The *Westminster Review* has an article on "Public Schools in England," which opposes the pre-eminence of the classics as a means of education; and inclines to physical science instead. We are unconvinced by the writer's arguments; and certainly there is good reason to suspect that more than change in educational means, more than a sounder and better system, is in the view of those who seek to thrust physical science into this place, and who speak of all who differ from their opinions as the "natural and bitter enemies" of science. "Novels with a Purpose," is admirably done,—with much acute special criticism, and much of large and clear general view. We agree with the writer—"We do not recollect even one great novel with a purpose." Mr. Lewes's "Aristotle" is so reviewed as to present something like an analysis of that remarkable work. "The Tenure of Land" is a solid and valuable discussion of a question most important to the prosperity and greatness of a country. "Edmond About on Progress" is a review of a versatile Frenchman's most serious work, by one who has the fullest sympathies with his avowed objects and believes in his principles:—the progress, the triumph of which is contemplated, being "the maximum of happiness here below,"—without any definite notion of anything that contrasts with "here below." "This school does not dispute the existence of another state of existence [sic], but, till this is demonstrated, confines itself within the limits of reality (!)" Within these limits, of which the horizon is bounded, "and wherein neither charming visions nor menacing spectres exist, the disciples of this school make the best of a lowly state and a short life." "The perfection of which man may dream, and perhaps attain, consists in the entire and harmonious development of his physical and moral being"; and "whosoever shall have combined in his own person, in proper equilibrium, mental and physical health, vigour, and beauty, is perfect." But "we are all links in a chain"; and "in truth, the men now existing play the part of Providence to those who will hereafter people the earth." Such is the kernel of the doctrine. The article on "Thackeray" is large-minded, generous, and true:—it will be read with pleasure and satisfaction by those who have thought most of the characteristics and elements of Thackeray's power. But the two articles which may well attract most attention are those on "Liberal French Protestantism" and on "Dr. Newman and Mr. Kingsley." The former offers an opportunity for the farthest extreme of rationalistic criticism of the New Testament, and for a tone of derision towards revelation and supernaturalism. A "second Reformation" is hindered by "certain institutions," only as Christianity was hindered by the Roman Empire at the first,—the new wine will burst the old bottles! The following pretty sentence occurs towards the close:—"Domineering hierarchs and creophagous priests, sleek pietists and narrow-minded bibliolaters, could not imagine the fallibility of Scripture to be shown, the untenableness of the dogma to be more than hinted, the worthlessness of so-called Catholic tradition to be



"exhibited, hierurgic claims to be decided, prophecy and miracle to be denied or explained away, the Gospel history itself to be sublimed into an ideal,—they could not readily imagine these things without apprehending a design to alienate the tithes, to expel the bishops ignominiously from the House of Lords, and to pull down the parish churches for the mending of the "turnpike roads." The other article, on Newman and Kingsley, is of a similar spirit towards the Bible and faith; and reviles Mr. Kingsley for holding by the old Testament miracles while refusing the Roman ecclesiastical wonders:—it is a compound of sophistry, presumption, and hatred, that could not readily be excelled. Of its fairness and truthfulness here are specimens from a single page:—"There is no use in disguising the fact that Christians, as such, are opposed to science; that is, are opposed to the free exercise of the human intellect in the investigation of truth":—"You may only believe in Moses and pity those who believe in the Pope, but Moses may prove as hard a taskmaster as ever the Pope has done:—once convince yourself that it is your duty to put out your eyes, and it signifies very little in whose behalf the sacrifice is made; it has made you blind in any case":—"The principle is the same whether you believe in the fig-leaf aprons of Adam and Eve, or in the Holy Coat of Trêves." In both these articles there is something very unguarded, so that they can scarcely fail to irritate and disgust those who care little or nothing for the complexion of the opinions put forward, if only they have ordinary feelings of decency, and especially if of candid judgment and of cultivated mind.

The *Journal of Sacred Literature* has many matters interesting to the Biblical student; but hardly occupies the place to be desired for a record of the Biblical investigations of the time. Professor Hackett's "Old Account of the Strauss Controversy" (written in 1845), Dr. Wright's "Inedited Oration of Eusebius of Cæsarea," Dr. Michelsen's "Jews and the Talmud after the time of Christ," appeal most strongly to the student. Mr. Kirkus has an able article on the "Vocation of the Preacher"; and there is an interesting—we had almost written an amusing—paper, on the "Early Moravian Hymn-books," as an extreme instance of the eccentricity of hymnology. The Correspondence and Miscellanies of this journal are always valuable. We wish it could be placed in such a position as to secure contributions from those who really represent the highest Biblical scholarship of our country at this day.

"CAMBRIDGE SHAKESPEARE":—ERRATA IN LAST NOTICE.—Several important "printer's errors" occurred in our last week's review of this work. A few of these demand to be corrected. We proposed to amend the lines—

"I then, all smarting with my wounds, being cold,  
To be so pestered with a popinjay," &c.,  
—by alterations, "both in the word cold, as by Warburton, and in the punctuation." But the punctuation which then followed was erroneous; being given thus—

"... All smarting with my wounds, being gall'd,  
To be so pestered," &c.  
There should be no comma after *gall'd*, and none after *pestered*:—"being gall'd to be so pestered with a popinjay."

In a subsequent paragraph, the word *admitted* should read *omitted*; which makes all the difference! The conjecture spoken of is omitted by the editors.

Again, "shall the repose which the boy finds," &c., should be, "which the sea-boy finds," &c.

In the question, "Dost thou teach pardon, pardon to destroy?" there should be no comma between the words *pardon* and *pardon*;—it obscures the meaning. And the words "pardon thee?"—rather, help, assistance against thee!" should have been placed within brackets, as the interpretation of the supposed pun in the French.

### Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 113 during the week.

THE HARVEST IN THE HOME COUNTIES.—Harvest operations have now commenced in earnest in the counties of Middlesex, Berks, Bucks, and Surrey, and within the next three weeks a great portion of the grain crop will have fallen beneath the sickle.

THE ALEXANDRA.—This vessel, about which so much discussion took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, left the Mersey on Sunday for Nassau with a general cargo of merchandise. The name of the vessel, however, has been changed, and she is now called the *Mary*, and is to be a trader between the Mersey and Nassau.

AN ACT OF MUNIFICENCE.—Mr. Barnes, M.P. for Bolton, has just presented a park to the local board for the "free use and recreative enjoyment of the inhabitants of the district of Farnworth," near Bolton. The park, which is above eleven acres, is laid out, beautified, and ornamented at the expense of Mr. Barnes, and it is estimated at between twelve and thirteen thousand pounds in value. The local board have to keep it in order and give every facility for the gratification of the community.

PRINCE CONSORT'S WINDSOR ASSOCIATION.—This association, established by the late Prince Consort, in 1850, for improving the condition of the labouring classes in and around Windsor, held its annual

meeting under the Royal tents in the Home-park, on Friday last, when the prizes were distributed by the Prince of Wales. There were 114 prizes, varying from 3*l.* to 15*s.*, awarded in six classes to families distinguished for honesty, sobriety, cleanliness, long servitude, and as the best cultivators of allotments. Fifty-four prizes were distributed for specimens of needlework, twenty-six prizes for vegetables, twenty-five prizes given for specimens of handicraft. The sum of 200*l.* is thus annually distributed.

THE ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY-CARRIAGE.—The man Nash, who drove the young lady out of the railway-carriage at the peril of her life by his indecent conduct a few days ago, was on Friday brought up before the Kingston bench of magistrates on the charge. After hearing the evidence brought before them, the magistrates decided on committing him for trial, requiring heavy bail for his appearance.

THE AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE QUESTION.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have decided not to carry into effect, at present, the alterations in the rates of postage on letters addressed to the Australian colonies and to New Zealand, by packet and by private ship, which were ordered to take place on the 1st instant; and a Treasury warrant has been issued re-imposing the old rates of postage of 6*d.* the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. letter, *via* Southampton; 10*d.* the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. letter, *via* Marseilles; 6*d.* the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. letter by private ship. These rates must be paid in advance as heretofore.

REMARKABLE CASE OF RECOGNITION.—Perhaps one of the strangest recognitions that have ever taken place in the colony is that recorded by the *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*:—"A strange reunion of two members of a family who had been separated for upwards of twenty years took place on Saturday evening, in Maryborough, the circumstances attending which are so peculiar and almost romantic as to be worthy of notice. A number of respectable miners were in the bar of one of our hotels, when the conversation turned on the present Danish difficulty, and one of the party expressed sympathy with the cause of Augustenburg, stating at the same time that he was a Schleswig-Holsteiner, and naming the place of his birth in that province. He was immediately asked his name by another of his party, and on giving it, two long-lost brothers were embracing and shaking hands with all the ardour of German enthusiasm. But the most remarkable feature of this strange meeting is that both men have been residing in the vicinity of Maryborough for the last six years—one at the White Hills, and the other at Mosquito—and have met and conversed together repeatedly during that time without for a moment surmising the close tie of relationship existing between them."—*Australian Paper*.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—"An Eye-Witness" describes, in the *Times*, the capsizing of a canal-boat while turning a sharp curve in the canal between Wolverhampton and Bilston. She turned completely bottom upwards. The captain's wife and three children were in the cabin which was completely submerged. A boatbuilder was at work near at hand, and immediately jumped on the bottom of the boat, at the same time sending another man for his axe. In the meanwhile, the boat slightly altered her position. Monk (the boatbuilder) then placed his ear close to the exposed side, and, listening for a second, marked the place where the poor creatures were, and at once commenced to cut through her timbers (three-inch oak), and in about the space of ten minutes made an opening, through which a tiny hand immediately grasped the broken planks; and as the hole increased in size, so the more eagerly were both mother's and children's hands thrust out, thus rendering the task of the deliverer more difficult; but at length the hole was made sufficiently large to permit of the bringing out of the youngest child, an infant of ten months, and in about twenty minutes from the time the accident occurred the whole of the imperilled family were released. The writer suggests that the Humane Society's medal should be given to Monk. His efforts were efficiently seconded by a cooper, named Horton.

EDUCATION INSPECTORS' REPORTS.—The select committee appointed "to inquire into the practice of the Committee of Council on Education with respect to the reports of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools," have agreed upon a report, which was issued with the parliamentary papers. The report says:—

Your committee have carefully considered the action of the department, and have come to the conclusion that the supervision exercised in objecting to the insertion of irrelevant matter, of mere dissertation, and of controversial argument, is consistent with the powers of the Committee of Council, and has, on the whole, been exercised fairly, and without excessive strictness. If passages occur in the reports, as printed, consisting of inference or arguments which may tend to support the educational views of the department, other passages may be found which have a contrary tendency. No objection is made to statements of facts observed by the inspectors within the circle of their official experience, whatever may be their bearing on the policy of the Committee of Council. The knowledge, or even a reasonable suspicion, that the inspectors' reports are subject to alteration, either directly or indirectly, at the instance of the department, has, without doubt, a tendency to lower their value, if they are to be regarded as independent sources of testimony in matters of opinion or controversy touching the educational views or policy of the Committee of Council. It appears, however, to your committee, that, whatever may have been the understanding under which the appointment of inspectors was originally sanctioned, Parliament cannot be presumed to be ignorant (since the year 1858 at latest) that the heads of the office have exercised a censorship over the inspectors' reports as to the insertion of argumentative or irrelevant matter; and your committee are of opinion

that some such power is essential to the effectual working of the department so long as it retains its present constitution and functions.

MEDIATION IN AMERICA.—On Tuesday last a deputation waited on Lord Palmerston on this subject. Admiral Anson, Mr. Spence, Mr. Marsh, M.P., Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P., and the Rev. W. W. Malet having spoken strongly in favour of an offer of mediation on the part of England, Lord Palmerston, in reply, is reported to have said that two facts were abundantly clear—viz., that the war was cruelly destructive to the Americans themselves, and the inconvenience caused by it to other nations was excessive. The question remained, whether the Government had any rational ground for supposing that the Federal Government would listen to any proposals of mediation at the present moment. There was an old couplet—

They who in quarrels interpose,  
Will often wipe a bloody nose.

(Laughter.) He was not afraid of a bloody nose, but he feared that premature efforts would only have the effect of exasperating the North, and making it more difficult, when the passions were a little calmed, to effect the object all must have in view. The Government was led to think, from all accounts that reached them, that this was not the moment at which any mediatory proposals could be usefully made. Each party was equally confident of ultimate success, and the North especially jealous of interference. If, however, at any future time reasonable ground could be shown for supposing that friendly suggestions would be listened to, her Majesty's Government would be happy to use their efforts to arrive at such a desirable result as that of terminating this unhappy war.

### LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Of Rénan's "Life of Jesus," it is said that 85,000 copies of the cheap edition have been already sold, and that the demand for them continues to be as great as ever. The professor has already received 5,000*l.* from the sale of the octavo edition, and it is believed that the book—both editions—will put 10,000*l.* into his purse.

Mr. J. R. Hind writes, from Twickenham Observatory:—"A comet, discovered almost simultaneously by M. Temple, at Marseilles, and Professor Respighi, at Bologna, on the morning of the 6th inst., appears likely to become an object of considerable interest about the middle of August."

Mr. Costa's new oratorio of "Naaman" is in full rehearsal at Birmingham for the forthcoming musical festival, and great are the anticipations of its success. So anxious is the composer about it that he conducts every rehearsal in person, coming expressly from London.

M. GUIZOT's new and long-anticipated work entitled "*Méditations sur l'Essence de Religion Chrétienne*," is expected soon to make its appearance. It is divided into "Meditations" upon the problems of natural religion, and upon the doctrines of Christianity. M. Guizot considers that there is too great a tendency in the present day to make religion a mere sentiment, or poetry of the soul. Man thinks and feels, and must know and believe as well as love. A professed religion which cannot solve for him the problems of life cannot be a real religion. The opposite error is to ignore all the natural problems and look on them as mere day-dreams. M. Guizot thinks that the great question of the day is between this absolute negation of religious problems, and their solution by the doctrines of Christianity.

### Cleanings.

What part of a book is most like a fish?—The fin-is.

A committee has been organised for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the late Mr. Thackeray in Westminster Abbey.

Several acres of oats have been cut this week in Cornwall.

Sydney Smith, after one of his illnesses, said that "it had taken the materials of two orates out of him."

The case of a woman with five husbands has just been before the Devonport police-court.

In the year ending the 31st of March the amount of "conscience money" paid to the Government was 7,400*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

The gross cost of the mail service to Australia is a little over 200,000*l.* a-year, and the gross loss on that outlay is 120,000*l.*

Elwes, the noted miser, used to say, "If you keep one servant, the work is done; if you keep two, it is half done; if you keep three, you may do it yourself."

"Come, don't be timid," said a couple of silly snobs to two mechanics; "sit down and make yourselves our equals." "We should have to blow out our brains to do that," was the reply.

A person passing through a village, and observing upon a door, "Haswell, surgeon," remarked, "that gentleman's name would have been as well without the H."

In taking down an old building in France, a few days since, the owner discovered, beneath a block of granite, a trunk containing gold coins to the value of 60,000 francs. They were all of the reign of Francis I., and are supposed to have been buried during the religious wars.

An enterprising quack has contrived to extract from sausages a powerful tonic, which he says contains the whole strength of the original bark—he calls it the "Sulphate of Canine." He anticipates a great popularity for it.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* announces, on excellent authority, that ere many months shall have passed away the whole of the silver coins now circulating throughout the United Kingdom will be recalled and replaced by an entirely new coinage of that metal.

In the gardens of a certain nobleman's country-house, there happened to be fixed up at different spots painted boards with this request—"Please not to pluck the flowers without leave." Some wag got a paint-brush and added an "s" to the last word.

In the course of a conversation or disquisition on Satan, Archbishop Whately once startled his listeners



by asking—"If the devil lost his tail, where should he go to find a new one?" and without giving much time for reflection, replied, "To a gin palace, for bad spirits are retailed there."

The following order, *verbatim et literatim*, is said to have been received by an undertaker from an afflicted widower:—"Sur—Sur—my wife is dead, and Wants to be buried to-morrow. At Wunner klok. U knows wair to dig the Hole—bi the side of my too Uther waifs—Let it be deep."—*New York Paper*.

**WILL ROME PERISH BY MALARIA.**—Mr. Arnold, in his "European Mosaics," suggests an appalling idea as to the future of Rome, the "Eternal City." He says that the Campagna which surrounds it is one vast cemetery, becoming more and more desolated by the malaria springing from its soil; that whole villages are depopulated and deserted, and the time may come when the city of Rome will be no longer habitable, and the Papacy itself be blighted, and go forth a wanderer over the world.

**A CUBIOUS TRADE.**—A correspondent of a contemporary from Wiesbaden tells us of his rencontre with a very agreeable Frenchman, with whom he had a pleasant conversation, and of his meeting him a few days afterwards on board a Rhine steamer. After a mutual bow and a mutual "Enchanted to see you," our correspondent said, "I am going to Ems"—"And I to London," said the agreeable one. "To pass the remainder of the season there?"—"That depends."—"I suppose you are travelling for pleasure? Should I be indiscreet in asking?"—"Not at all. I am taking back a young Englishman to his family."—"Are you a tutor?"—"No, monsieur."—"Where is your young Englishman?"—"Down below."—"Will he come to dine with us?"—"It is impossible; he is dead."—"Dead!"—"In a leaden coffin. I am the sworn conveyer of bodies of noble personages who have died in Germany, and I take them to their family. It is well paid for, and in a few years I hope to retire with a handsome fortune. If monsieur should require my services for himself or for —" Here the dinner was announced, and somehow the two got parted at table, and did not get into conversation again.

**A SICK MEMBER'S VOTE.**—A London correspondent in the *Manchester Courier* writes as follows respecting the late division:—"The Ministry spared no effort to bring up their men. Baron Rothschild, the member for the City of London, had been absent from the House for two years owing to illness, but came down on the Monday before the division; however, his strength failed him, and he left immediately. With a great effort they brought him down on the night of the division, and carried him in behind the Speaker's chair. But the most melancholy instance of pressure was in the case of Lord Robert Clinton, a brother of the Duke of Newcastle. He was brought on a stretcher to the cloisters, and carried up stairs to the Treasury-office; when the division-bell first rang he was brought to the door of the House, but the whips found they did not want him; he was then too weak to go back to the Treasury-office, and was laid down in the lobby under the care of Mr. Agar-Ellis. At last the final division came, and Lord Robert Clinton was carried in. He was, however, too weak to stand up or pass through the wicket, so they laid him down on his mattress beside the clerks, and allowed him to put his hand on the wicket as a form to denote his presence. In this way the sick member gave his vote."

**CATCHING COLD BY IMAGINATION.**—Mr. Babbage's "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher" contains the following extraordinary anecdote:—"Once, at a large dinner-party, Mr. Rogers was speaking of an inconvenience arising from the custom, then commencing, of having windows formed of one large sheet of plate-glass. He said that a short time ago he sat at dinner with his back to one of these single panes of plate-glass. It appeared to him that the window was wide open; and, such was the force of imagination, that he actually caught cold. It so happened that I was sitting just opposite to the poet. Hearing this remark, I immediately said, 'Dear me, how odd it is, Mr. Rogers, that you and I should make such a very different use of the faculty of imagination. When I go to the house of a friend in the country, and unexpectedly remain for the night, having no nightcap, I should naturally catch cold. But by trying a bit of packthread tightly round my head, I go to sleep imagining that I have a nightcap on; consequently, I catch no cold at all.' This sally produced much amusement in all around, who supposed I had improvised it; but, odd as it may appear, it is a practice I have often resorted to. Mr. Rogers, who knew full well the respect and regard I had for him, saw at once that I was relating a simple fact, and joined cordially in the merriment it excited."

**POISONOUS PLAYTHINGS FOR CHILDREN.**—When a few children are killed by the mixture of some poison in sugar-sticks, brandy-balls, peppermint-sticks, marsh-mallows, pink ladies, and fifty other confections that children are better acquainted with than the writer, a coroner's inquest is held, and for a time the unwholesome materials are disused, and the sweetmeats are made more wholesome, although they are less brilliant to the eye. But, besides the articles above referred to, other poisonous snares for children beset them in all directions. It is extraordinary what a great want of common care and knowledge is shown by thousands who have the charge of children, and whose duty it is to protect them from these and other dangers. Amongst those matters which require attention, are the colour-boxes which are provided for the use of children. We have some of these before us of several prices, ranging from 1d. to 6d., and 1s. 6d., and in nearly every instance the colours are composed of the most poisonous preparations of lead and other dangerous minerals: amongst these are the various shades of green, a small portion of which will destroy life. Infant artists are almost invariably addicted to the bad practice of putting both paints and brushes into the mouth; and, in consequence, we have disordered stomachs, which often can in no way be accounted for; and there is no doubt that by this means promise of future excellence in art is sometimes nipped in the bud. It is the same with other toys. The younger the child, the stronger is the impression that all playthings are good to eat; and this predilection should be especially borne in mind in the preparation of toys. It is, therefore, the duty of the custodians of children to repudiate all toys decorated with poisonous colours, especially when these can be removed by sucking.—*Builder*.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at an advance of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. upon last Tuesday's prices. During the week they have stood at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  90 $\frac{1}{4}$  for delivery, in consequence of the rumours as to a probable peaceful settlement of the Danish difficulty. Subsequently, however, a large withdrawal of gold for Spain, and, we might add, a large withdrawal of members of the Stock Exchange to country resorts, produced a reaction. The closing prices to-day were 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  for money, and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$  for the account. The half-yearly meetings of some of the Banks have shown most profitable results, and have had the effect of creating a greater demand for Bank shares. The Union Bank of London and the Bank of New South Wales have each declared a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. bonus, and the Union Bank of Australia has made a distribution equal to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to its shareholders.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending Wednesday, July 13.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£27,648,675	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,298,675
	£27,648,675		£27,648,675

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,558,000	Government Securities	£11,172,125
Reserve .....	3,411,071	Other Securities ..	20,368,384
Public Deposits ..	4,633,803	Notes .....	6,076,290
Other Deposits ..	15,082,746	Gold & Silver Coin	702,437
Seven Day and other			
Bills .....	588,616		
	£38,319,236		£38,319,236

July 14, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**WILLIAMS.**—July 1, at New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, the wife of W. T. Williams, Esq., formerly of New Orleans, of a daughter.

**BULL.**—July 16, at Exmouth, Devon, the wife of the Rev. W. Bull, B.A., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**RATCLIFFE-ADAMS.**—June 30, at the Congregational Chapel, Lowestoft, by the Rev. J. B. Blackmore, Mr. Fredk. Ratcliffe, to Miss Alice Adams, both of Lowestoft.

**CARRUTHERS-PATTISON.**—June 30, at Wem Independent Chapel, Shropshire, by the Rev. J. Pattison, assisted by the Rev. D. James, of Hadnal, Mr. Andrew Carruthers, of Liverpool, to Miss Pattison, second daughter of the Rev. J. Pattison, of Wem.

**BOYCE-BURGESS.**—July 4, at Angel street Chapel, Worcester, by the Rev. John Bartlett, Mr. Thomas Boyce, third son of Mr. James Boyce, of North Piddle, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Edward Burgess, of Diglis-gardens, Worcester.

**SPIRES-GILES.**—July 4, at the Snow-hill Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, by the Rev. J. P. Carey, Mr. John Spires, Broadway, Worcestershire, to Miss Ellen Giles, of Wolverhampton.

**PAULKNER-PARKER.**—July 6, at the Independent Chapel, Middleton by-Youlgave, by the Rev. G. Luckett, minister, assisted by the Rev. F. J. Falding, D.D., principal of Rotherham College, George Frederic Paulkner, Esq., the eldest son of John Paulkner, Esq., of Trent Vale, Staffordshire, to Miss Ruth Parker, of Lombardale House, Middleton, Derbyshire.

**JOWETT-PICKUP.**—July 7, at Salem Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Hudswell, Mr. David Jowett, of Meadow-lane, Leeds, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Richard Pickup, Esq., of Moortown, near Leeds. No cards.

**DAVIES-FOSTER.**—July 7, at the Congregational Church, Godalming, by the Rev. D. Davies, B.A., of Thetford, the Rev. Thomas Davies, B.A., of Godalming, to Louisa Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. James Foster, of Godalming, Surrey. No cards.

**CURRY-CULLEY.**—July 8, at the Independent Chapel, Burnham Westgate, by the Rev. Edward Stallybrass, Mr. Adam Curry, of Houghton, to Miss Emily Culley, of Burnham Thorpe.

**BARNETT-RODWELL.**—July 12, at St. John's-wood Congregational Church, by the Rev. R. Ferguson, D.D., LL.D., Mr. Theodore Henry Barnett, of St. John's-wood, to Sarah Ann, third daughter of Mr. William Rodwell. No cards.

**MILES-DAY.**—July 12, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Epping, Edward Miles, surgeon-dentist, of Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, London, to Rachel Day, of Epping. No cards.

**ADAMS-GOODWIN.**—July 12, at the Congregational Chapel, Stoke-upon-Trent, by the Rev. W. Walker, the Rev. Thos. Adams, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Goodwin, of Hanley.

**LARWOOD-JOHNSON.**—July 13, at the Baptist Chapel, Necton, by the Rev. W. Woods, of Swaffham, assisted by the Rev. M. Noble, Jesse, only son of Mr. James Larwood, Necton, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. W. Johnson, Bradenham.

**MONEY-ROBERTSON.**—July 13, at the Congregational Chapel, Lowestoft, by the Rev. J. Browne, of Wrentham, Mr. Samuel Money, to Helen Keir, eldest daughter of John Robertson, Esq., collector of customs, Lowestoft.

**YOUNGMAN-LINDSEY.**—July 14, at the Congregational Chapel, Lowestoft, by the Rev. D. I. Evans, Mr. Henry Youngman, jun., to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Lindsey, Trinity pilot.

**YOUNG-CARTER.**—July 14, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Henry Allon, Mr. Henry William Young, of No. 1, Manor-road, Lewisham-road, S.E., to Jane, youngest daughter of Richard Carter, Esq., of Newgate-street, and Milner-square, Islington. No cards.

**CULLEY-NORTON.**—July 14, at St. Mary's Chapel, by the Rev. George Gould, Henry Culley, second son of Henry Utting Culley, Esq., of Cossey, to Sarah Jane, daughter of John Culley Norton, Esq., of Unthinks-road, Norwich. No cards.

**MANNERING-ARNOLD.**—July 15, at the Weigh-house Chapel, by the Rev. E. Mannering, E. H. Mannering, Esq., to Louisa, daughter of W. Arnold, Esq., of Sevenoaks.

**HORNER-TWELVETREES.**—July 16, by licence, at the Congregational Chapel, Friars-lane, Nottingham, by the Rev. Clement Clemance, B.A., Joseph A. Horner, Esq., of 156, Strand, London, and East Barnet, Hertfordshire, to Miss Thirza Twelvetrees, of Bromley St. Leonard's, Middlesex. No cards.

**HOBSON-FLY.**—July 18, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Hudswell, Mr. Wm. Hobson, to Miss Sarah Fly, both of Leeds.

**GUNN-CATLING.**—July 18, at Hare-court Chapel, by the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, John Gunn, Fenchurch-buildings, and Loughborough-park, Brixton, to Miriam Joyce, eldest daughter of the late W. T. Catling, Esq., Highbury. No cards.

### DEATHS.

**PEARSE.**—May 18, at Tamatave, Madagascar, on her way home to England, Mary Eyre, the beloved wife of the Rev. Joseph Pearse, aged twenty-one.

**HILL.**—June 17, at his residence, at Sutton-heath, near Market Drayton, Salop, Mr. J. Hill, aged fifty-nine years. His end was peace.

**BATTAMS.**—June 30, at his residence, North Fields, near Stoney Stratford, James William Battams, aged forty-seven years.

**GORDON.**—July 6, aged twenty-one, John, third son of the Rev. John Gordon, of Evesham, formerly of Coventry. He was drowned while bathing, at Simonsbath, Somerset.

**DYER.**—July 11, at 27, Grosvenor-place, Bath, William Henry, eldest son of the Rev. William H. Dyer, aged seventeen years.

**ASHTON.**—July 12, in his sixty-fifth year, at Blackpool, Thomas Ashton, Esq., of the Woodlands, Over Darwen.

**COUSINS.**—July 17, at Weston-super-Mare, in her eighty-ninth year, Frances, widow of the late Mr. Cousins, of Oxford, coachbuilder.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—Whatever may be the remote cause of collections of water in the human body, it must be prudent to disperse them as soon as possible. The readiest means of accomplishing this end are supplied by using Holloway's Ointment, to increase the activity of the absorbents. When this Ointment is well rubbed upon the skin, it removes all venous congestion, overcomes all mechanical obstruction to the free return of the blood, and prevents the deposit of serum and water. Holloway's Pills, likewise, augment this absorbing power; they act more circuitously on the capillaries through the circulation, while his Ointment acts directly through the skin. Both should be employed in dropsies and diseases of the kidneys.

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 18.

The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was larger than that of Monday last, and the sales were on the same terms as were realised on that day. Foreign wheat was firmly held, and on some descriptions a slight advance was in some instances obtained. Barley inquired for, and prices against the buyer. Beans and peas are 1s to 2s per qr. dearer. Of oats the arrivals are considerable, 40,000 qr. being reported from foreign ports alone. The unfavourable accounts received from many parts of the country respecting this crop, together with the dry, parching weather we are at present experiencing, have caused much firmness in this article, and the decline of 6d per qr noted last week has been fully recovered to-day, with a good sale at the improvement.

### BUTCHERS MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 18.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,215 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 18,798; in 1862, 10,394; in 1861, 10,609; in 1860, 15,120; 1859, 8,101; and in 1858, 7,598 head. To-day's market was somewhat heavily supplied with foreign stock, for which the inquiry ruled heavy, at depressed currencies. The quality of the foreign beasts and sheep was very middling. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were on the increase, and in fair average condition. All breeds moved off slowly, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 4d per 8lbs. The Lincolnshire season has opened remarkably well as to quality—far better than during the last three or four years. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,500 Soots, crosses, and shorthorns; from Lincolnshire, 2,000 shorthorns, &c.; other parts of England, 700 various breeds; from Scotland, 198 Soots and crosses; and from Ireland, 70 oxen and heifers. We were heavily supplied with sheep, and the mutton trade was very dull, at 4d per 8lbs less money. The best downs and half-breeds changed hands at 5s 3d, the best Lincoln 4s 6d per 8lbs. The supply of lambs was moderate, and sales progressed slowly, at from 5s 8d per 8lbs to 6s 8d per 8lbs. The general quality of the supply was only middling. Calves were in good supply and heavy request, at 2d per 8lbs less money. The top figure was 4s 10d per 8lbs. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates.

#### Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 6	Prime Southdowns	5 0 to 5 2
Second quality	3 8 4 2	Lambs	5 8 6 8
Prime large oxen	4 4 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 4 6
Prime Soots, &c.	4 6 4 8	Prime small	4 8 4 10
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 10	Large hogs	3 6 4 0
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Neat-sm. porkers	4 2 4 6
Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 4 10		

Smoking calves, 16s to 21s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 26s each.

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 18.

The supply of meat on sale at these markets is but moderate. The trade, however, is quiet; nevertheless, previous quotations are fairly supported.

#### Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

inferior beef	3 2 to 3 6	Small pork	4 2 to 4 6
Middling ditto	3 8 3 10	Inf. mutton	3 8 4 0
Prime large do.	4 0 4 2	Middling ditto	4 2 4 4
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto	4 4 4 8
Large pork	3 4 4 0	Veal	3 8 4 4

#### Lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 0d.

### PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, July 19.

**TEA.**—A moderate business has been done at steady rates; prices, however, have shown no material change.

**SUGAR.**—The market has been dull, and prices generally have exhibited a downward movement for West India. In the Refined Market there is little variation of importance to report.

**COFFEE.**—The demand for colonial descriptions has been steady, and quotations have in most instances been steadily supported.

**RICE.**—A limited amount of business has been done at late quotations.

**PROVISIONS, Monday, July 18.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,191 firkins butter, and 1,860 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 19,100 casks of butter, and 2,181 bales bacon. The continuance of dry, hot weather caused the Irish butter market to be very stiff, and sales of Clonmelis, Corks, &c., effected at 4s. advance; and higher rates are now looked for. Foreign advanced about 2s. per cwt. The bacon market ruled steady both in price and demand. Sales of best Waterford made at 80s. on board, shipped, and for shipment.

**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 18.—These markets are fairly supplied with new potatoes, for which there is a steady demand at 70s. to 120s. per ton. The supply of foreign produce was scanty.

**SEEDS, Monday, July 18.**—The trade for seeds continues very quiet, but with more firmness, as the continued drought is reported to be unfavourable to the prospects of the coming crops. Trefoil is held for higher prices, the crop proving very scanty. New rapeseed and new trifolium were at market to-day, but the former sold at 70s. to 80s. per qr., and the latter at 28s. per qr.



**COALS, Monday, July 18**—Factors succeeded in realising an advance on last day's sales. Hartlepool, 12s. 6d.; Haswell, 13s. 6d.; Turnhall, 17s.; Hastings, 17s. 8d.; Holywell, 15s. 9d.; Tanfield, 13s. 6d.; Norton Anthracite, 22s. Fresh arrivals, 18; left from last day, 5.—Total, 23. 30 ships at sea.

**TALLOW, Monday, July 18**—The tallow trade is firmer today, and prices have improved. P.Y.C. is quoted at 41s. per cwt. on the spot, and 43s. 3d. to 43s. 6d. for the last three months' delivery. Town tallow 39s. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. per 5lbs.

**OIL, Monday, July 18**—The oil trade is firmer, and prices have in some instances improved. Linseed is quoted at 39s., foreign refined 45s. 6d. to 47s., brown 42s. 6d., and fine palm 37s. per cwt. American refined petroleum is selling at 2s. 2½d. per gallon on the spot. French spirits of turpentine command 60s. per cwt.

### Advertisements.



OSTEO-EIDON.

**MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.**

**GABRIEL'S** Self-adhesive **PATENT** Indestructible **MINE-RAL TEETH** and **FLEXIBLE GUMS**, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation, are indestructible, and warranted for mastication or articulation, at half the usual cost.

**MESSRS. GABRIEL,**

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE;  
34, LUDGATE-HILL (over Benson's, Silversmith), LONDON  
134, DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL; and  
65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

**AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH**, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guineas per S.T. best in Europe, warranted. Gabriel's Practical "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis.

**GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA-PERCHA ENAMEL**, chemically prepared for personal use, prevents Toothache, and arrests decay, supersedes all metallic stoppings. Prepared only by Messrs GABRIEL, and sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 6d. per box, with directions for use, or post free Twenty Stamps.

### TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 448, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Railway Station), Established 1830, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of **PAINLESS DENTISTRY**. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable and durable than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to Loose teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas, warranted. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.

**TEETH** supplied by Messrs. GODFREY received the Prize Medal awarded at the International Exhibition of 1863. One visit only required for their adjustment. They will last a life, and again restore the sunken face to its original beauty. A set from 2l. 10s. to Thirty Guineas. Stumps extracted painlessly. Teeth filled with gold—guaranteed for twenty years.  
17, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.

### PIANOFORTES, with EASY TERMS of PURCHASE.

Honourable mention for good and cheap Pianofortes was given by the Jury at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, to MOORE and MOORE, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. See the Royal Commissioners' Report. Pianofortes Extraordinary. These Pianofortes are of rare excellence, with the best improvements, recently applied, which effect a grand, a pure and delightful quality of tone, that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas.

First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase. A very large and choice Stock for Selection; also a variety of Second-hand Pianos at low prices.

The Best Harmoniums for Sale or Hire. Carriage free.

### PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE. CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

**PEACHEY'S  
CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY,  
AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,  
73 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.**  
Opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of **PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED** New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

**HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.**

\*. \* New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

### FIELD'S CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS.

4d. and 6d. each, sold by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the Kingdom; but the Public should ask for FIELD'S, and see that the name of J. C. and J. FIELD is on each Packet, Box, and Tablet.

Wholesale and for Exportation at the Works, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London, S., where also may be obtained their Prize Medal Paraffine Candles.

TRADE



MARK.

**BROWN AND POLSON'S**

### PATENT CORN FLOUR.

Brown and Polson trust that the superior quality of their Corn Flour will still secure that preference which it has hitherto maintained, and also protect them from the substitution of other kinds which are sometimes urged upon families to obtain extra profit by the sale. Brown and Polson's is supplied by the most respectable Tea Dealers, Grocers, Chemists, &c., in every town in the Kingdom.

## FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

SEE THE "COURT CIRCULAR" FOR JAN. 16.

EXTRACT:

"Among the latest productions of what may be denominated 'trade literature,' we have just been favoured with a copy of the new Illustrated Catalogue of 'The General Furnishing and Upholstery Company.' It is a most carefully-compiled and artistically-executed work; and not the least important feature of it is the perfect truthfulness with which every object is represented. The attainment of excellence has evidently been the aim in the production of this guide; and, if the general business of the company is conducted on the same principles, and with equal liberality, the spirited proprietors certainly deserve all the encouragement which such a policy is calculated to secure."

**THE GENERAL FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY COMPANY**  
(Limited),

24 AND 25, BAKER-STREET, W.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

**W. F. THOMAS AND CO.'S**

### PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—(PRIZE MEDAL).

Constructed on principles which the experience of fifteen years has proved to be sound, and improved by recent modifications, these Machines maintain the high reputation which they acquired on their first introduction. They are adapted for Trade Purposes and for Family Use, and the work produced (alike on both sides) is unequalled for strength, beauty, regularity, and durability. HEMMING, BINDING, GATHERING, &c., may be accomplished with facility. Illustrated Catalogues and Specimens of the Work may be obtained of the Patentees,

**W. F. THOMAS AND CO.,**

66, NEWGATE-STREET, AND REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.  
Charitable Institutions, &c., liberally treated.

### FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

### DEANE'S.

**DEANE'S**—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

**DEANE'S**—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.

**DEANE'S**—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

**DEANE'S**—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

**DEANE'S**—Paper Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

**DEANE'S**—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.

**DEANE'S**—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.

**DEANE'S**—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.

**DEANE'S**—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.

**DEANE'S**—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.

**DEANE'S**—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.

**DEANE'S**—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.

**DEANE'S**—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.

**DEANE'S**—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns. French and English.

**DEANE'S**—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.

**DEANE'S**—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.

**DEANE'S**—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.

**DEANE'S**—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

**DEANE AND CO.** (Opening to the Monument), **LONDON-BRIDGE.**

### RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT**  
**LEVER TRUSS**, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

**Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.**

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

### NEW PATENT

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**  
The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of **WEAKNESSES**, and swelling of the **LEGS, VARIOUS VEINS, SPRAINS, &c.** It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 12s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

**OBSTINATE HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, &c.**, may be effectually cured by taking a few doses of **PARK'S LIFE PILLS**. May be had of any Chemist.

**BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S**  
**TOILET CREAM** maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best &c. tant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 98 and 99, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!**  
**GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY** is the best Hair Dye in England. Gray, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This real disfigurement! female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

**BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE** prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

**ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.**  
**AN EFFECTUAL CURE** for the HOOPING COUGH, without internal medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure without administering internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label outside each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, "Edwards, 67, St. Paul's," engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists, and dealers in medicine.



## THE ALLIANCE NATIONAL LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The FIRST HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Company was held at the WHITTINGTON CLUB, ARUNDEL-STREET, STRAND. THOMAS HATERSLY, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, occupied the Chair, in the absence of the Chairman, H. Twelvrees, Esq., who was unable to be present through severe illness.

The SECRETARY, J. A. Horner, Esq., read the following Report:—

"The Directors have great pleasure in meeting the Proprietors at the first ordinary general meeting, feeling assured that the account of the progress of the Company, which they have to render, will give entire satisfaction to all who are interested in its success.

"The Company did not commence business until January 1st, 1864, and then with only a limited number of shareholders, and a very small amount of subscribed capital, but nevertheless it has already gained the confidence of the public throughout the United Kingdom, and has taken the front rank among institutions of its class.

"The shares of the Company have been rapidly allotted among a highly respectable body of Proprietors. The total number allotted has been 7,700, thus giving a subscribed capital of 77,000*l*. When it is taken into account that the shares have been eagerly sought after during a period of severe financial stringency, the Board feel that the circumstance furnishes the proprietors with ground for congratulation.

"In addition to the seven thousand seven hundred 10*l*. shares which have been advantageously placed, the Board have to report that three thousand six hundred subscription debentures, similar to the shares of ordinary building societies, have been taken up. This gives a total of eleven thousand three hundred shares and debentures which have been issued.

"The Directors, believing that the stability and success of the Company depends more upon the large number of persons who may be interested in its welfare than upon the mere fact of its shares having been issued, have exerted themselves strenuously to increase their constituency. The Board are gratified in being able to report that the Company now consists of 1,000 shareholders and 1,300 debenture-holders, so that more than two thousand three hundred persons have a direct interest in promoting its progress.

"During the past half-year the Directors have had under consideration four hundred and thirty applications for advances amounting to one hundred and thirty-four thousand pounds. The investigation of these cases has involved an immense amount of labour on the part of the Board; but, nevertheless, they have endeavoured conscientiously to discharge their duties, and they have the fullest confidence that the whole of the investments made by the Company have been upon the safest and best securities. The total number of advances completed has been one hundred, for twenty-seven thousand pounds, the remainder having been either declined as insufficiently safe or being now in course of completion.

"Large as, however, is the sum that has been invested on mortgages, the Board could easily have advanced a much greater amount on unexceptionable securities, and they are under the necessity of appealing to the Proprietors for financial assistance, in order that they may develop the business of the Company to its legitimate extent. And as every penny that is thus invested will return a remunerative rate of interest, the Board cannot but believe that their two thousand three hundred constituents will provide the funds required to meet the increasing number of applications for advances.

"The Directors have been actively engaged in organising an efficient staff of agents, and they have pleasure in reporting that the Company has now upwards of two hundred representatives throughout the United Kingdom—from Penzance to Newcastle and Carlisle in England, and from Cork to Derry in Ireland. The Board have also secured the co-operation of a large number of solicitors and surveyors, eminent in their respective professions, whose connection with the Company is likely to prove beneficial in every respect.

"The warm thanks of the Directors and of the Proprietors are due to the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the members of the Leinster, Ulster, and Munster Boards, who have placed the Irish business of the Company on a firm foundation.

"The introduction of the Company into Ireland will, in the judgment of many sound political economists, mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity in the history of the sister country. If these anticipations should prove correct, the Board believe the Proprietors will view the result with the most lively satisfaction.

"The Company's solicitors, Messrs. G. Ashley and Tee, have recently, in accordance with the desire of the Directors, resigned office, and Henry Earle, Esq., of 29, Bedford-row, has been appointed chief solicitor in their stead. The Board anticipate that the influence and exertions of Mr. Earle will lead to a great increase in the prosperity of the Company.

"The Board have commenced operations in the land department, by the purchase of a valuable estate in the city of Oxford, which, being admirably situated for building purposes, and in an improving locality, is likely to become an excellent investment.

"The rooms occupied by the company at its commencement having been found too small for its increasing business, the Board were seeking for better office accommodation, when the lease of the premises, 156, Strand, was offered to them on advantageous terms, with which they were exceedingly glad to close. This arrangement, which avoided any change in the Company's address, and thus rendered more valuable previous advertisements, will, the Directors believe, be generally approved by the Proprietors.

"In accordance with the articles of association, the whole of the Board will retire at the present meeting, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Two of the auditors, Messrs. Burrow and Ludbrook, will also retire.

"As the articles of association provide that the accounts of the Company shall be made up annually, the Directors will present a financial statement at the next ordinary meeting.

"At the close of the present meeting, two resolutions will be submitted to an extraordinary general meeting, which, if carried, will, in the judgment of the Board, tend materially to the advantage of the Company.

"The Directors beg, in conclusion, to assure the Proprietors that in the future, as in the past, they will spare no effort to promote the welfare and extend the business of the Company. And in pledging themselves to the putting forth of increased exertions they anticipate that every individual share and debenture-holder will, as far as is within his power, co-operate in making the Company better known and more highly appreciated."

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said: Gentlemen, as I think the explanation of the business transacted by the Board during the past six months is made pretty clear by the report just read, it will require very little elucidation from me. If we are to judge of our future business by the past, I presume we shall have much greater results to show you, and a good dividend to declare for the shareholder at the end of the next six months. As we have plenty of business to do without speech-making, it would be better for me now simply to move the adoption of the report, and then you will deal with it as you think proper. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NOBLE: I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report. It seems to me a very satisfactory one, both as regards the number of shares allotted, and the amount of money which has been advanced on mortgages, especially taken in connection with the fact that, during a considerable part of the period over which the report extends, money has been at eight, nine, and even ten per cent. I have therefore great pleasure in seconding its adoption. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Directors were then elected without opposition. The retiring auditor, Mr. W. Ludbrook, was re-elected, and Mr. W. Wellen Smith was proposed as auditor instead of Mr. R. F. Burrows, retired; and was unanimously carried. An extraordinary general meeting was then held, at which it was agreed to increase the directors' qualifications from twenty-five to fifty shares.

After a short discussion, it was also agreed to increase the capital to half a million. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

## THE FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFIT UP TO THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1862.

### NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Established December, 1835.

### MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

#### DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.  
Deputy-Chairman—ROBERT INGHAM, Esq., M.P.  
John Bradbury, Esq.  
Henry White Castle, Esq.  
Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C.  
Joseph Fell Christy, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Joseph Freeman, Esq.  
Chas. Gilpin, Esq., M.P.  
Chas. Reed, Esq., F.S.A.  
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.  
Charles Whetham, Esq.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D. | John Gay, Esq., F.R.C.S.  
CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Amount of Profit of the five years ending 20th November, 1862 .. .. . £531,965 3 4

Making the total Profit divided .. £1,227,258 5 3

#### INSTANCES OF REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUMS.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Premium now Payable.	Reduction per Cent.
October, 1836	49	£ 1,000	£ s. d. 43 11 8	£ s. d. 0 7 10	99
March, 1840	48	200	8 10 4	1 19 4	77
January, 1839	36	1,000	29 10 0	10 12 8	64
December, 1850	58	2,000	126 0 0	64 6 8	49
January, 1852	35	500	14 11 8	9 2 8	37½
January, 1859	49	3,000	132 0 0	98 7 10	25½

The following are a few instances wherein the Premiums have become extinct, and Annuities for the next five years granted in addition:—

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium now extinct.	Annuity Payable.
April, 1836	54	£ 1,000	£ s. d. 52 0 0	£ s. d. 8 3 8
August, 1836	56	500	29 3 4	9 1 3
August, 1837	60	2,000	135 8 4	75 6 3
March, 1842	61	500	32 19 2	1 17 4

Amount of Claims Paid .. .. . 1,453,698 6 10  
Gross Annual Income .. .. . 373,337 17 10  
Accumulated Fund .. .. . 2,303,056 14 9

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st JULY are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The prospectus and every information may be had on application.

June 23, 1864. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

## DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—The CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### DIRECTORS.

Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.  
Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.  
Harry George Gordon, Esq.  
George Ireland, Esq.  
Duncan James Kay, Esq.  
Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.  
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.  
Robert Smith, Esq.

#### MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

(By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

## SEWING MACHINES of the very First

Class of Excellence and Workmanship, in each of the various descriptions of stitch, for cloth, linen, leather embroidery, and glove-sewing, including Prize Medal Machines. The quality of these Machines can always be depended on. For sale under direct supply, retail, wholesale, and for exportation.

The American and English Sewing Machine Company, 457, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

## BEFORE YOU FURNISH,

Apply for special detailed Estimate, supplied gratis by BRANSBY BROTHERS, Furniture, Patent Bedsteads and Bedding Makers, Complete House Furnishers, Upholsterers, and Carpet Factors, 121 and 123, Old Kent-road, London, S.E. (next to Bricklayers' Arms Station).

All goods warranted, and delivered carriage and packing free to any house in the kingdom.

## KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very whole some. Sold in bottles, 8s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

#### STARCH MANUFACTURERS

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

Used in the Royal Laundry

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

## TONIC BITTERS.—WATERS' QUININE

WINE, the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence; an efficient Tonic, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others, at 30s. a dozen. Manufactured by Robert Waters, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

#### THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful Tonic and gentle Aperient, are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1*l*. 1*q*d., 2*s*. 9*d*., and 1*l*. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION! Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

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